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Compendium of the Practice of Physick:  
OR THE  
HEADS of a SYSTEM  
OF  
PRACTICAL PHYSICK,  
Contained in  
Twenty-four LECTURES

On the following PLAN, viz.

That DISEASES are produced, either, 1. by an *Excess* in the Quantity of the animal Fluids. Or, 2. by a wrong *Quality*. Or, 3. by a *Deficiency* in them; singly, or in some Combination.

And therefore

- I. That Diseases produced by *Excess* are to be cured by proper Evacuation: And
- II. Those, which arise from a *wrong Quality* by *alterative Medicines*.
- III. That Distempers resulting from *Deficiencies* are to be healed by *Restoratives*. And
- IV. That Diseases, which are the Effects of combined Causes, are to be removed by combined Remedies.

Together with

An Account of the PRINCIPLES, or Rules of *Practice* recommended in the Lectures; and of THINGS to be avoided, as prejudicial to the Sick.

Whereunto is added,

A LETTER, shewing what is the proper *Preparation* of Persons for *Inoculation*, and for having the SMALL POX *favourably* in the natural Way; and that there are *Medicines*, which have proved *effectual* to preserve Persons from the Distemper, tho' they had much of the *Infection* at the Time of their taking them.

Published, not only for the Use of those GENTLEMEN, who may attend the LECTURES, but for the Advantage of any, who *practice Physick*; and ALSO of those, who would not be *mismanaged* in the Time of Sicknefs.

By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D.  
*Member of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and Fellow of the  
ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON.*

*Si quanta, et qualis oporteat, quotidie fieret Additio eorum quæ deficiunt, et Ablatio eorum quæ excedunt SANITAS amissa recuperaretur, et præsens semper conservaretur. Sanct. Aphor. I.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for JAMES BUCKLAND, at the Buck in Pater-noster-Row,  
MDCCXLVII.

It is PROPOSED,

**D**E O FAVENTE, to read the  
LECTURES *twice* the ensuing  
*Winter*, at Dr. Lobb's House.

The first of these Courses to begin on  
*Monday* the 19th Day of *October* next.

The second Course to begin on the  
third *Monday* in *January* next follow-  
ing, *viz.* the 18th Day of the Month:  
to read the Lectures on *Mondays, Wed-  
nesdays, and Fridays*, beginning exactly  
at Six o'Clock in the Evening, and each  
Course to be finished in eight Weeks.

IN these LECTURES will be shewn  
the *Causes* of the several Sorts of Diseases  
incidental to human Bodies, and how  
they may be known.

LIKEWISE the various Kinds of *me-  
dical Instruments*, or Remedies, which  
may be useful in the Practice of Physick,  
will be considered with an Account of  
some ways of Management, and of some  
Medicines, which in a long Experience  
have been found effectual for the Cure  
of Diseases, by

*Bagnio-Court in Newgate-Street, Theophilus Lobb.*  
*London, Aug. 27, 1747.*

N. B. Those GENTLEMEN, who design to attend  
either of the Courses of LECTURES, are desired to call  
at Dr. Lobb's, and Subscribe, at least, a Week before  
the Course shall begin.



T O  
YOUNG PHYSICIANS,  
APOTHECARIES,  
AND  
SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,



IT may be expected by some Persons that I should make an *Apology* for Teaching a SYSTEM of the *Practice of Physick*, and Publishing a *Compendium* of it, after so many, and so excellent Books have been written by various *Authors* on the several Branches of the medical Art; and after a great Variety of *Systems* have been communicated to the World by Men celebrated for their Learning.

And, indeed, if I delivered in the *Lectures*, only Things taught in Books, or Things of little Moment, it might not be worth any One's While to hear them, or my Time to *read* them.

I have read different *Systems*, and the *Writings* of eminent Physicians of different Ages; and observed in them many Things well deserving to be read, and remembered; but yet I did not find in any of them, that clear Account of the *Causes* of *Diseases*, which I apprehend was necessary in

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order to deduce justly all the important *Principles*, and *Rules* of the *Practice of Physick*; and necessary in order to know what *Sorts of Medicines* are the proper Remedies in several of the Distempers, which often afflict human Bodies.

As to some *PHYSICIANS*, of a great Name, it did not appear to me from their *Writings*, that they had made any Researches into the Rise of the Diseases on which they treated: They dictated Things to be done for Curing them; but gave not the Reasons of their Dictates: and I could not with an easy Mind implicitly act according to them.

DIVERS weighty Objections occurred to my Thoughts against the Propriety of the Methods, and Remedies, which in some Distempers they recommended.

I took Notice, that some *Authors* prescribed Medicines of a Nature contrary to those recommended by others; and that there was a great Diversity of Opinions among the *medical WRITERS*; and this often occasion'd me great Perplexity in the Beginning of my Studies.

I thought it possible, by Researches into the *Structure*, and *Œconomy* of human Bodies, and into the different State of the animal *Solids*, and *Fluids* under *DISEASES*, to discover more of the Nature of the Causes, which produce them than has been commonly known; and I apprehended, that by the Knowledge of those Causes, we might be able to deduce, with greater Certainty, the *true Principles of the Practice of Physick*, and learn what *Sorts of Medicines*, and what *Methods* of Management are most proper for the Cure of this, or that Distemper.

AND that I might obtain the Knowledge, which I wanted, and ardently desired, I read diligently the best *Authors* I could get; and daily prayed,



*A Letter to young Physicians, Apothecaries, &c.* ✓

prayed, that God would be pleased to direct, assist, and succeed me in my Studies; and guide my Thoughts in them, and communicate to me that WISDOM, which was a necessary Means to a successful Practice.

THIS was, and this still is the Course I take, and in which I have always found great Advantage, and Comfort; and this Course I recommend to all others.

I am bound in Duty to acknowledge, and I do it with Thankfulness, that God graciously granted my *Petitions*, and led me into those Notions of *Diseases*, and of the *Rules of Practice*, which have thro' many Years, by his Blessing, been attended with a happy *Series* of Successes.

SOME of the Fruits of those Studies I have communicated to the PUBLICK for the Good of Mankind, in the *Books* I have printed; and more of them I deliver in the following Lectures.

I am very sensible, that those, who are acquainted with the SYSTEMS of *medical Practice*, which have been published, and shall give themselves the Trouble of Reading this *Compendium*, will find some Differences between my Sentiments, and *Rules* of Practice, and what they have met with in other *Authors*: but I hope that on an impartial Examination, it will appear that my Notions are grounded on the real State of Things in human Bodies, and that all my Conclusions are just.

I shall be very sorry, if I have been mistaken in my Account of Things, or in any of the *Rules* of *Practice* proposed by me, and shall be obliged to any, who shall rectify such Mistakes.

My INSTRUCTING others in the *medical Art* was no first Thought of my own, but happened in the following Manner, viz.

I had,

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I had, for several Years, been importuned to write on *chronical*, as I had done on the most frequent of *acute* Diseases; and at Length I became inclined to it: but, expressing that Inclination to a particular Friend, I was dissuaded from it, and advised to defer that Design, and read *Lectures* on the *Whole Practice* of *Physick*, as a Service of great Usefulness, and which was much wanted.

I consulted several of my Acquaintance on this Occasion: They all approved of it, and persuaded me to it, apprehending that it might be a publick Advantage in this great City, where so many hundreds, besides Physicians, have the Management of the Sick, who never had the Opportunity of being instructed by *Books*, or otherwise in the Methods of Curing Diseases.

And it seemed to me probable that many *Apothecaries*, and *Surgeons*, who undertake to advise for the Cure of *internal Diseases*, especially those of them who have but little Time for the Reading Books, would be glad of such Assistance: and likewise that some young PHYSICIANS might be willing to hear the *Sentiments*, and *Experiences* of One, who has been long in Practice.

THE Opinion of Friends, and the Probability, that such Lectures would be agreeable to many Persons desirous of *medical* Knowledge, determined me to enter on this Service, and I can't but say, I have met with Encouragement: for in the former Courses (altho' no Account of the Particulars, that would be considered in the Lectures, was published, yet) I had not only some of the several Sorts of Persons, who are engaged one Way, or other in the Practice of Physick, but other GENTLEMEN likewise to attend them.

WHEN I had determined on *Reading Lectures*, it was my Study so to treat on the several Branches  
of



*A Letter to young Physicians, Apothecaries, &c. vii*  
of the medical Art, as in a concise, clear, and  
convincing Manner to deliver my Sentiments of  
them; and after a careful Consideration, I fixed  
on the *Method* proposed in my Introduction to  
this *Compendium*.

SOME, perhaps, imagine, there is no Occasion  
for Lectures on the Practice of Physick: but  
indeed there are the same Reasons to think there is  
no Occasion for Lectures on *Anatomy*, and *Mid-*  
*wifry*, &c.

There are Books wrote on those Sciences, as  
well as on Physick: but it is an Advantage in any  
*Art* for a Person, seeking after the Knowledge of  
it, to be instructed *viva Voce* by one, who has  
long practised it, and is capable of Answering  
Questions, and Solving Difficulties about it.

THERE are many valuable Books relating to  
Physick; and I would advise those, who have  
Leisure for it, to read, and improve them.

WHAT I propose, is to communicate in a few  
Lectures, such a *System* of medical Knowledge as  
may qualify Persons for practising Physick in  
such a Manner as with the Blessing of God,  
will be happy for the Sick, who shall employ  
them.

I please myself with the Apprehension, that  
those, who understand *Anatomy* and shall become  
Masters of the several Parts of the *System* I shall  
deliver to them, will be capable of Passing under  
an ample Examination to the Satisfaction of their  
Examiners.

AND I hope that the Time I shall spend  
some *Winter* Evenings in these Lectures, will  
not only be useful to those, who shall hear  
them, but redound to the Good of Mankind in  
General.

AND

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AND it is a great Pleasure to me, that I have been enabled so to treat on the several Things relating to the Practice of Physick, as to go thro' the WHOLE within the Space of eight Weeks.

*I am, GENTLEMEN,*

*Your very humble Servant,*

THEOPHILUS LOBE.

TO



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T O  
G E N T L E M E N,  
And O T H E R S,

Who live remote from any

P H Y S I C I A N.

G E N T L E M E N,

**I**T is my earnest Desire to be as extensively useful in the World as it shall please God to make me; and those Things, He has already enabled me to publish, I hope will be allowed, as Evidences of the Sincerity of this Profession.

AND when I was Composing the following *Compendium of the Practice of Physick*, I designed, and kept it still in View to write it in such a Manner, as that it might be of Service not only to those who are to practice Physick, but also to any Persons, who live so distant from a Physician, as renders it impracticable to have his Attendance, at least on every Occasion they may have for his Advice.

It is well known, that Multitudes, can only have the Advice of some *Apothecary*, or *Surgeon*; and I think it will be readily granted, that not every *Apothecary*, and not every *Surgeon*, has that Learning, and Knowledge, which are necessary to qualify them to direct what is to be done for the Cure of the various Diseases incidental to

human Bodies ; tho' there be several of each of those Professions, who are Men of good Sense and Capacity, and who by diligent Study, and careful Observations have obtained a competent Measure of medical Skill : but as many Persons are incapable of distinguishing these from the ignorant ; and as very many will unavoidably apply to Persons unskilful for Advice, if they apply to any, so I apprehend that People who live remote from Physicians, and from skilful, and judicious Apothecaries, and Surgeons, may by Reading this Compendium, form such general, and just Notions of Diseases, as may be of great Advantage to them ; and that by Observing the Rules of Practice, and the Cautions contained in it, they may often escape the pernicious Effects of complying with mistaken Advices.

THUS if a Man has a *cutaneous* Distemper, *e. g.* the *Itch*, or *Leprosy*, and the Person he applies to for Advice shall say, " Sir we must take some Blood from you, and endeavour by repeated Purgings to carry off these scorbutic Humours." The Patient may reply, " My Distemper arises from a saline Quality in my Blood, and the proper Remedies must be some suitable Alteratives, and therefore I shall not yield to the use of such Evacuations, which can no more amend the Quality of my Blood than drawing off some Gallons of hard, or four Ale out of a Vessel can mend what remains in it."

Or suppose a Woman with Child apprehensive that she is in Danger of *miscarrying*, sends for an Apothecary, and tells him she wants something to enable her to go out her Time, and he should say, " Madam you must loose some Blood," She may well answer, " I cannot approve of such Advice ; I never want Blood so much as when



To Gentlemen, and others, &c. xi

“ I am in this Condition ; and for me to have it  
“ diminished, will only render me, and the Child  
“ I go with weaker ; and can only tend to  
“ hasten that Event I am afraid of, and desire to  
“ have prevented.” *Vid.* §. 779, &c.

A N Abundance of other Instances might be mention'd, in which Persons by attending to the *Rules*, and *Cautions* given in the following Papers, may frequently secure themselves from being *mis-managed*, when they have Occasion for medical Advice.

A N D on this Account as I intended, so I hope this COMPENDIUM will be of great Service, not only to those who shall attend the Lectures, or who practice *Physick*, but to very many others in the Time of Sickness.

A N D the Thoughts of being an Instrument of so much Good, gives a great Pleasure to

GENTLEMEN,

*Your very humble Servant,*

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

T H E

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T H E  
I N T R O D U C T I O N  
T O A  
S Y S T E M  
Of the W H O L E  
Practice of Physick.

§. 1. **A** Very extensive Knowledge is necessary to a judicious, rational, and successful Practice of Physick.

§. 2. It is evidently of great Moment, that they, who undertake the Care of all Sorts of Patients, be well acquainted with the Structure and Oeconomy of an human living Body.

§. 3. This (§. 2.) includes a Knowledge of the several Parts, both firm and fluid, which compose it: particularly, of those Parts, which serve to receive, and digest *Aliments*, and convey such a nutritious Matter to the Blood, as in the Course of its Circulation may be transmuted into the same Nature; and thereby the Deficiencies be made up, which naturally, and unavoidably follow upon all the Secretions, and Excretions from it, and upon all the Motions of the Body, and its Parts, both spontaneous, and voluntary.

§. 4. And likewise a Knowledge of those Organs by which different Fluids are secreted to subserve the vital, natural, and animal Functions.

§. 5. And a Knowledge of those Parts of the human Body by which the Excretions, or Evacu-  
B cuations,

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uations, are made of superfluous Humours, and also of the Particles, both of the animal Solids, and Fluids, which become *effete*, and separated from those wherewith they cohered.

§. 6. And Gentlemen have in this City happy Opportunities of learning *Anatomy*, and being instructed in the several Branches of the *Physiologic* Part of Physick.

§. 7. The Knowledge of which (§. 6.) will render Persons capable of making far greater Improvements by their Attendance in our *Hospitals*, and on any *Lectures* concerning the Nature, and Cure of Diseases.

§. 8. But, besides an Acquaintance with the admirable Contexture of the human Body, in which the Wisdom and Goodness of God, the Creator, are manifest, it is of the utmost Importance that they, who are to advise for the Recovery of all Sorts of the Sick, do rightly understand all morbid SYMPTOMS, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications; and all DISEASES discoverable by them, incidental to the Body, from the Beginning of Life to the extreme old Age, at least, as to their immediate Causes, and the rational, and effectual Methods for removing them.

§. 9. It is likewise necessary that they be acquainted with the several Parts of the *Materia Medica*, their Qualities, and Virtues; that they understand all the *medical Instruments*, or the various Sorts of Remedies, which may be useful for curing Distempers, and how to manage them for the Recovery of their Patients.

§. 10. And it is a Matter of absolute Necessity to the Safety, and Recovery of the Diseased, especially under *acute* Distempers, attended with Danger, that the Persons who advise for them be guided by the *right* PRINCIPLES of *medical Practice*;



## *The* INTRODUCTION. iii

*Practice* : and consequently, that they be well instructed in all those Principles before they enter on the Practice of Physick.

§. 11. This (§. 10.) may be made evident by many Arguments, but I shall only mention, in Confirmation of it, three of the general Sorts of Diseases, and the *Principle* of medical Practice, under each of them, according to which the Physician should act for the Cure of them ; and observe the Perniciousness of acting upon a mistaken, and different Principle.

§. 12. I. The first Sort I shall mention, are those Distempers, which are produced by, and depend on an *Excess* in the Quantity of the Blood.

§. 13. And in these Cases (§. 12.) it is an essential or necessary *Principle* of medical Practice to diminish the Quantity of the Blood by bleeding with the Lancet, or Leeches, or Cupping.

§. 14. And a Physician who neglects to make such Evacuation in these Distempers, but instead thereof advises *Purgatives*, or *alterative* Medicines, he evidently does the wrong Thing, and injures his Patient by withholding the proper Remedy.

§. 15. It is therefore necessary that they, who are to have the Management of sick Persons, be instructed to know when the Quantity of the Blood is too great, and how to judge of the Degree of its Excess : because, without this Knowledge, they must be at a Loss, or ignorant, when to advise Bleeding, and how much Blood should be taken from the Patient.

§. 16. II. Many Diseases (in Persons who have not too much Blood, nor too great a Quantity of other Fluids) are produced by some *bad QUALITY* of the Blood, however introduced into it.

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§. 17. And it is a true, and necessary PRINCIPLE of the Practice of Physick for Curing these Diseases (§. 16.) to direct such *alterative* Medicines, as may remove, or destroy the *morbid* Quality.

§. 18. Those Practitioners, therefore, who, in treating their Patients afflicted with such Distempers, shall advise *Evacuants*, instead of *Alterants*, will take a wrong Course, and act most injuriously to the Sick, instead of directing the proper Remedies, which might remove the *morbid* Quality, and the Disease produced by it.

§. 19. It is therefore a Matter of great Importance, that they, to whom diseased People apply for Advice, know what Distempers arise from a *wrong* Quality of the Blood; and the Nature of those *morbid* Qualities, which produce *acute* Diseases, and of those which bring on *chronical* Distempers; and how to distinguish one *morbid* Quality from another: and likewise to know what Sort of *alterative* Medicines are the proper Remedies for removing this, or that Sort of *morbid* Qualities from the animal fluids.

§. 20. For the Distempers, which are the Effects of some *wrong* Quality of the Blood are exceeding numerous. All *Fevers*, and most *chronical*, and all *cutaneous* Diseases are produced by a *morbid* Quality of the Blood, of one Kind or other.

§. 21. III. The other general Sort of Diseases, I would mention, are those which proceed from a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the Blood, and other Fluids.

§. 22. And, for the Curing these (§. 21.) it is the right and a necessary Principle of medical Practice, to endeavour, by all proper Means, augmenting the Quantity of the Blood to its  
healthful



## *The* INTRODUCTION. v

healthful Standard, and supplying the Body with what else is wanting in it.

§. 23. That Person therefore, who, in the Management of Patients under these Distempers, shall order *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, or other Evacuations, and neglect to advise proper RESTORATIVES, will certainly do the wrong Thing; render the Case worse, and hasten Death; at least will put their Recovery, and Health at a greater Distance.

§. 24. It is therefore highly needful that they who are to practice Physick learn to know, when the Quantity of the Blood is *too little*, and what are the proper Means to increase it; and to know what else is *deficient* in the Body, and how to supply it; and in all Things to act according to the Principle mention'd, §. 22.

§. 25. But as some Cases may be complicated; for Instance, A Distemper produced by a *morbid* Quality in a Body where the Quantity of the Blood is *too great*, the Method of Cure must be complicated too, and Evacuation must be made by Bleeding, as well as an Alteration of the *morbid* Quality by suitable Medicines.

§. 26. It would be happy for the PUBLICK, and Multitudes of sick People in Cities, Towns, and Country Places, if skilful Physicians, of long Experience, and successful Practice, would, by personal Instructions, or proper Lectures, communicate freely of the Knowledge they have attained; and faithfully declare those Methods of Management, and Remedies, which they have found most effectual for the Cure of Diseases.

§. 27. And if, not only they, who design to be Physicians, but, all who are permitted to practise Physick, whether *Apothecaries*, or *Surgeons*, would attend upon, and improve such Lectures. §. 26,

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§. 28. This would be the most *expeditious* Way of their becoming qualified for a successful Practice; and Multitudes of sick People, in Consequence of such a Course, may, with the Blessing of God, be recovered from their Distempers, which otherwise will be destroyed, through the Ignorance, and Mismanagement of those, who undertake the Cure of all that shall apply to them for Advice before they are furnished with proper Knowledge.

§. 29. And it would manifestly be for the Good of Mankind, if none were suffer'd to undertake the Cure of Distempers before they have been instructed in the Nature of them, and the right Methods for removing them; and been examined by their Instructors, or other competent Judges, as to their *Notions of Diseases*, their *Principles of Practice*, and the *Methods they intend to use in the Management of their Patients*; and had TESTIMONIALS of their being qualified with proper Knowledge for the Practice of Physick.

§. 30. And if this (§. 29.) was done; and the Names of such Persons were *registered*; and printed Copies of such Registers were published with an Account of the Places of their Abode, no sick Person would be at a Loss where, safely, to seek for Advice.

§. 31. SANCTORIUS's first Aphorism shews us as a *Compendium* all that a Physician has to endeavour: He says, "*Si quanta, et qualis oporteat, quotidie feret Additio eorum quæ deficiunt, et Ablatio eorum quæ excedunt, sanitas amissa recuperaretur, et præsens semper conservaretur.*"

§. 32. And it is very evident, that a daily, or continual Addition to the Body, as to *Quantity*, and *Quality* of what is deficient in it; and a Removal, as to *Quantity*, and *Quality* of what ought  
not



*The* INTRODUCTION. vii

not to be in the Body, will effectually cure all Diseases of it.

§. 33. And it plainly appears that the Whole of a Physician's Business consists in three Things, viz.

I. In making some *Evacuation* from the Body when the Quantity of its Fluids is too great. Then *Evacuants* are needful, and the proper Remedies ; and there is a great Variety of these ; and they who are to practice Physick should be first instructed which of them is suitable to this, or that Occasion, and how to use it.

§. 34. II. In making some *Alteration* in the Body, when there happens a wrong, or *morbid Quality* in the animal Fluids : and when this is the Thing to be done, Medicines fitly called ALTERANTS, or *Alteratives*, are the needful Remedies.

§. 35. And as there are various Sorts of *morbid Qualities* incidental to the Blood, and other animal Fluids ; and likewise various Kinds of *alterative Medicines* ; so it is of great Moment, that they, who are to direct Medicines for the Sick, do first learn which of them are the suitable Remedies for altering this, or that Sort of morbid Qualities.

§. 36. III. The other Thing, in which a Physician's Business consists, is making, as far as possible, an *Addition* to the Body of what is wanting in it, or to supply its Deficiencies.

§. 37. And, when this is the Point to be endeavoured, those Things which may contribute to it are the proper Remedies, and may be called RESTORATIVES ; and there is a great Variety of these, as there is a great Variety of Occasions for them ; and they, who are to direct for diseased Bodies, should first learn, which Sort of them is suitable in this, or that Case.

## viii *The* INTRODUCTION.

§. 38. The Design of the following SYSTEM is to assist those, who are seeking after *medical Knowledge*; and, in the *Lectures* upon it, the following Things are intended to be done, in as concise a Manner as is consistent with Perspicuity.; *viz.*

§. 39. I. To give a just Description of HEALTH, and of the concurrent Causes of its Continuance.

§. 40. II. An Account of DISEASES in general, and of the general Sorts of *Causes* producing them, and of the true general PRINCIPLES of *medical Practice* to be observed for the Cure of them; and of the general Ways by which they put a period to Life.

§. 41. III. An Account of *morbid* SYMPTOMS, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications; by the Knowledge of which the Physician distinguishes one Distemper from another, and learns the Nature of his Patient's Disease, and the Means that must be used for freeing him from it.

§. 42. IV. Treat of *medical* INSTRUMENTS or of the various Sorts of Remedies proper for the Cure of Diseases, with an Account of their Effects, and *Rules* for the right Use of them.

§. 43. V. Consider the several *Diseases* incidental to human Bodies; particularly,

1. Those which are common to *adult* Persons of both Sexes, which will be distributed into two *Classes*, *viz.* 1. *Internal*, both acute and chronical,  
2. *External* Diseases.

2. The Diseases of *Infants* and *Children*.

3. FEMININE Diseases, or those which are peculiar to the Female Sex; both before Marriage, and in the Times of Pregnancy, and in Childbed; as to their Causes, and curative Indications, with  
an



## *The* INTRODUCTION. ix

an Account of effectual Methods, and experienced Medicines for the Cure of them.

§. 44. VI. Give such DIRECTIONS for *examining* the Sick, as may conduce to a right Notion of his Distemper.

§. 45. VII. Discourse on some proper *Ways* of Compounding Medicines, with *Rules* about prescribing for *adult* Persons, *Children*, and *Infants*.

§. 46. And it is proposed, not to proceed on any *Hypothesis*, but to relate *Facts*, or describe the real State of Things in human Bodies under the several Diseases, which shall be taken into Consideration ; and not to spend the Time in relating Narratives of the Opinions, and Methods of Practice, recommended by *medical Writers*, which any one may at their Leisure read in their Books, but to communicate just Ideas of those Distempers, which most frequently occur ; and to lay down right *Principles* of the *Practice* of *Physick*, and declare those *Ways* of Management, and Remedies, which in *Experience* have been found very effectual for the Cure of Diseases.

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THE  
COMPENDIUM  
OF A  
SYSTEM of PHYSICK:  
Together with the  
PRINCIPLES,  
OR  
RULES of PRACTICE, &c.

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LECTURE I.

§. 1. **T**HIS first Lecture contains a summary Account of an human, living Body, and it's principal Parts, and of the two sorts of MOTIONS performed in it. viz. the *incessant*, and the *occasional*.

§. 2. Of the BLOOD as the *central* Fluid, to which all Supplies for Nourishment, and the Maintenance of Life, and Health, &c. are conveyed, and from which all the *Secretions* and *Excretions* are made, except Part of the *Fæces alvine*.

§. 3. Of the Quantity of *current* Blood in the Body of every Man, which may be called the healthful Standard; any considerable Increase of which will be a morbid *Excess*, and any considerable Diminution of which will be a morbid *Deficiency*.

§. 4. What

§. 4. What is meant by the *current* Blood?

That the mean Quantity of it is nearly the *nineteenth* Part of the Weight of the Body, that contains it.

§. 5. That it is of great Importance to know in what Proportions to the Diminutions of the Quantity of the *current* Blood, the vital Strength, or Force may be diminished.

§. 6. Here it is observed, 1. That taking away from a Man the *sixteenth* Part of his current Blood, may diminish his vital Strength about one *tenth* Part.

§. 7. 2. That taking away *twelve* Ounces, and *half* of Blood, from a Man weighing 160 lb. and who is not plethorick, may diminish the Force of the Action of his Heart one *sixth* Part.

§. 8. 3. That taking away *eighteen* Ounces, and *six* Drachms of Blood from a Man, that weighs 160 lb. and has no Excess in the Quantity of it, may diminish his vital Strength one *fourth* Part, which is a vast Diminution, and to be avoided.

§. 9. 4. That taking away at once *thirty seven* Ounces, and *half* of Blood from a Man weighing 160 lb. and who has not too much, may diminish his vital Strength near one Half: an Event to be dreaded!

§. 10. 5. That therefore taking away Blood, from Persons, who have not too much, certainly renders their vital Strength less than it ought to be.

§. 11. The Parts of a human, living Body may be divided into two Sorts, viz. *firm* and *fluid*.

§. 12. I. Of the *firm* Parts, which may be divided into *five* general Classes, viz.

§. 13. 1. Those



Lect. I. *Of the Parts of the Body.* 13

§. 13. 1. Those which serve the Circulation of the Blood.

§. 14. 2. Those which serve for Receiving, Digesting, and Conveying proper *Aliment* into the Blood.

§. 15. 3. Those Glands, which serve for Receiving and Separating from the Blood the Humours requisite to the Performance of the Motions, which are proper to an human living Body, and necessary for the Continuance of Life, &c.

§. 16. 4. Those Glands which serve to receive, and separate from the Blood such Parts of it as are excrementitious, and superfluous.

§. 17. 5. The Vessels: what these are, viz.

1. The sanguine

2. The lymphatick

3. The Nerves, and

4. The secreting, and excreting *Tubuli*, which go out of capillary sanguine Arteries to the secreting, and excreting Organs, &c.

§. 18. II. Of the *fluid* Parts of the Body.

I. General. *e. g.*

1. Of the *red Blood*

2. Of the *Lymph*

3. Of the *nervous Fluid*.

§. 19. II. Particular. *e. g.* the *Saliva*, the *Succus* from the Glands of the Stomach, the *Succus Pancreaticus*, and the Bile, &c.

§. 20. Of the Importance of knowing, and considering the several *MOTIONS* performed in an human living Body, their Uses, and their Effects.

§. 21. What Motion is, we describe

There are two Sorts of *MOTIONS* performed in an human living Body, viz.

§. 22. I. The *incessant*, or *spontaneous*, which includes the Actions of the Heart, Arteries, and Lungs

4      *Of the Motions in a Living Body.*    Lect. I.  
Lungs; and all the Motions produced by Means  
of those Actions.

§. 23. All which are vital and incessant, while  
Life subsists.

§. 24. II. The *occasional* Motions, which are  
produced in Consequence of the Acts of the  
Will; and therefore may be called *voluntary*  
Motions.

§. 25. That the vital, or incessant Motions  
are performed by Means of a nervous Fluid,  
secreted from the Blood by the *Cerebellum*, or  
lesser Brain, situated in the hinder Part of the  
Head.

§. 26. That the occasional, or voluntary Mo-  
tions are performed by Means of a nervous  
Fluid secreted from the Blood by the *Cerebrum*,  
or greater Brain, which fills the anterior Space  
of the *Cranium*.

§. 27. That the two Brains are distinct from  
each other, and separately inclosed by different  
Portions of the two Membranes, called the *Du-  
ra Mater*, and the *Pia Mater*.

§. 28. That the *vital* Motions are not un-  
der the Government of a Man's Will: that the  
divine Wisdom and Goodness herein are very  
manifest; because if it was otherwise, there is  
Reason to think many Persons in sudden Pas-  
sions of Discontent, would put an End to their  
Lives by an hasty, and rash Act of their Wills.

§. 29. That the immortal SPIRIT (called the  
*Soul* of a Man) whatever be the Union between  
it, and the human Body, seems to have it's  
Residence in the greater Brain, and in that Part  
of it called the *Sensorium commune*, where all the  
NERVES have their Rise, that are distributed  
to the Organs of Sense. and to all Parts that  
are subject to *voluntary* Motions; because thither  
all the *Species*, or Images of external Objects are  
conveyed



Lect. I.      *Of the vital Motions, &c.*      5

conveyed that impress the Nerves of the Sense; there the SOUL receives the Communication of Ideas, by Means of the Senses; there it directs all *voluntary* Motions by the Determinations of it's Will; and there it thinks, reasons, operates, and performs all those internal Acts, which are peculiar to an intelligent, and rational Being, or a spiritual Substance; and which are far beyond the Capacity, or Power of any *System* of meer Matter however modified.

§. 30. Then the Course of the *vital incessant* Motions are traced, and described, with suitable Observations.

§. 31. And the principal Effects of the *incessant vital* Motions are distinctly shewed.

§. 32. The HEALTH of the human Body does in a great Measure depend on the State of it's *vital* Motions.

§. 33. We may by *Feeling* the PULSE deduce a certain Knowledge of the general State of all the *vital* Motions of the Body; and learn many Things relating to the Health, or Sickness of the Persons, whose Pulse we examine, and what ought to be done for the Advantage of our Patients.

LECTURE II.

§. 34. COntains an Explanation of two Expressions, viz. *Signs* and *Symptoms*.

§. 35. An Account of the State of HEALTH in an human, living Body. And then,

§. 36. Of the several Functions performed in it, viz. the *vital*, the *natural*, and the *animal*.

§. 37. Of the different CONSTITUTIONS of human Bodies in Health, and of the *Signs* by which they may be known, and distinguished the one from the other. Particularly,

§. 38. I. Of

§. 38. 1. Of the *hot* and *dry* Constitution. What this is, and by what *Signs* it may be known.

§. 39. That *diluting*, *moistening*, and *temperate* Aliments are most proper for Persons of this Temperament of Body, &c.

§. 40. 2. Of the *cold*, and *moist* Constitution. What this is, and by what *Signs* it may be known.

§. 41. That warming Aliments are sometimes needful for People of this Temperament.

§. 42. 3. Of the *sanguine* Constitution. What this is, and by what *Signs* it may be known.

§. 43. 4. Of the *choleric* Constitution, and of the *Signs* by which it is known, and the Regards that should be had to it.

§. 44. The *phlegmatic* Constitution much the same as the cold, and moist. (§. 40.)

§. 45. 5. Of the *melancholick* Constitution, and of the *Signs* by which it is known, and the Regard that should be had to it in the Time of Health, and in the Time of Sickness.

§. 46. Of those Things on which the Continuance of *Health* depends. Particularly,

§. 47. 1. Health depends on a certain Quantity of the Blood and other animal Fluids. Hereupon is founded the following PRINCIPLE, or *Rule* of the Practice of Physick. viz.

PRINCIPLE. That when there is neither *Excess* nor *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the animal Fluids, neither *Evacuants*, nor medical *Restoratives* ought to be advised.

§. 48. 2. Health depends on a certain Degree of Strength, or Force in the Action of the *vital* Organs, and in the Motion of the circulating Fluids.

PRINCIPLE. Therefore, when the PULSE is neither too high, nor too low, nothing should be advised either to raise, or to sink it.

§. 49. 3. Health



Lect. II. *Of Things on which Health depends.* 7

§. 49. 3. Health depends on a certain *Consistence*, and *Quality* of the animal Fluids.

PRINCIPLE. Therefore, when there is no wrong *Consistence*, no morbid *Quality* in the animal Fluids, no *alterative* Medicine should be prescribed.

§. 50. 4. Health depends on a certain Degree of *Cohesion* of all the firm Parts of the Body.

PRINCIPLE. Therefore, when the *Cohesion* of the component Parts of the muscular Fibres, and Vessels remains the same as in Health, Nothing should be ordered either to contract, or to relax them.

§. 51. That while the Quantity of the animal Fluids is neither too great, nor too little; while they retain their proper *Consistence*, and natural *Qualities*; while the vital Strength, and natural *Cohesion* of the component Parts of the Solids remain the same they ought to be; that is, while there is nothing redundant, nor deficient in the Body, nor wrong as to the *Quality*, the HEALTH of the Body continues.

§. 52. That, therefore all DISEASES are produced by one, or other of the three following general *Causes* singly, or in Combination. viz.

§. 53. I. An *Excess* in the Quantity of one, or other of the animal Fluids, which ought to be diminished by proper *Evacuations*. Or,

§. 54. II. A *wrong Quality* of the Blood, &c. which ought to be removed by suitable *Alterants*. Or,

§. 55. III. Some *Deficiency* in the animal Fluids, which should be supplied with convenient *Restoratives*.

C

§. 56. This

8 *Of Knowledge needful to direct Remedies.* Lect. II.

§. 56. This (§. 52.) shews that the REMEDIES needful for the Cure of Diseases may be distributed into three Classes. viz.

I. *Evacuants*

II. *Alterants.* And

III. *Restoratives.*

§. 57. This Distribution (§. 56.) of the *medical Instruments* corresponds with the three Sorts of morbid Causes, and may include not only *internal* Medicines; such as are to be taken in at the Mouth, or injected as Glysters, but likewise those prepared for *external* Application, as *Plaisters, Unguents, Foments, &c.* because they all are intended either to take somewhat from the Body, or to make some Alteration in it, or to add something to it.

§. 58. A *threefold* KNOWLEDGE is necessary to guide a Physician to the proper *Class* of medical Instruments out of which he should choose his Remedies for the Cure of Diseases. Particularly, 1. A Knowledge of those *Signs* by which he may understand when *Evacuants* are wanted; because, if there is an *Excess* in the Quantity of any of the animal Fluids, he must make *Evacuation* from the Body, and diminish that particular Fluid, which is excessive; and the Making proper Evacuation implies a Knowledge of those Signs, which discover, that the Quantity of the *Blood* is too great; and of those *Signs*, which shew, when the Quantity of the *Lymph* exceeds the Standard of Health; and likewise of those *Signs*, from which we may conclude that the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid is greater than it ought to be. But if there is no *Excess* in the Quantity of any of the animal Fluids, *Evacuants* are not the Instruments to be used: they are needless, and improper;



Lect. II. Of Knowledge needful to direct Remedies 9

proper ; and the consequence of using them may be pernicious to the sick.

§. 59. 2. A Knowledge of those *Signs*, which manifest a *morbid Quality* to be in the Blood, and by which the different morbid Qualities incidental to the animal Fluids may be distinguished, one from another ; and by which he may know the Nature of that morbid Quality, which is predominant in this, or that Distemper. Because in Diseases produced by, and depending on *morbid Qualities*, *alterative Medicines* of one Sort, or other, are the needful Remedies.

§. 60. But when there is *no* wrong Quality in the animal Fluids, there is no Occasion for *alterative Medicines* ; and the Giving them without Occasion is evidently improper, and will introduce a wrong, or *morbid Quality* into them.

§. 61. And in *Diseases* produced by a morbid Quality, if the *Practitioner* does not know what Sort of morbid Quality it is on which his Patient's Distemper depends, he cannot know what Sort of *Alterants* will be the suitable Remedies.

§. 62. 3. A Knowledge of those *Signs*, or Symptoms, from which it appears, that there is a *Deficiency* in the animal Fluids ; particularly of those *Signs*, which shew that the Quantity of the *Blood* is too little ; and of those *Signs*, which indicate that the Quantity of the Lymph is less than it ought to be ; and likewise of those *Signs*, by which we may judge that the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid is deficient : because if there is a *Deficiency* in either of them, those Remedies should be prescribed, which may supply it, and these are to be chosen out of the Class of medical Instruments called *Restoratives*.

§. 63. But, if there is no *Deficiency* in any of the animal Fluids, there needs no particular

10 *General Causes of Diseases subdivided.* Lect. 11.

Directions about Restoratives for the Sick: but in Cases of Deficiency, the Physician should know what that Deficiency is, and what Sort of Restoratives is most proper to supply it.

§. 64. These SIGNS (§. 58. *ad* 60.) will be consider'd in their proper Places.

§. 65. We then treat of DISEASES in *General*, and the various Ways in which they may be distributed into Classes.

§. 66. The three general Kinds of the Causes of Diseases (§. 53. &c.) may be subdivided into the *nine* following particulars: and all Diseases are produced by one, or other of them singly; or conjunctly by some two, or more of them.

§. 67. I. A *too great* Quantity of the *Blood*.

§. 68. II. A *Rigidity* of the muscular Fibres, and Vessels, which commonly subsists, when there is an Excess in the Quantity of good Blood.

§. 69. III. An *Excess* in the Quantity of the *Lymph*.

§. 70. IV. A *Laxity* of the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels, which is conjunct with the Excess of Lymph.

§. 71. V. An *Excess* in the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid.

§. 72. VI. Some wrong, or *bad* *Quality* in the *Blood*, and other animal Fluids.

§. 73. This (§. 72.) is the Case, not only in Distempers arising from too great a *Spissitude*, or *Tenuity* of the Blood, or from a *Visciditv*, or *Acrimony*, or other *morbid* Qualities produced by Irregularities in Diet, &c. but also when *contagious* Particles of any Sort are transmitted into the Blood of healthful Bodies, and produce Sickness. For each Sort of contagious Particles produces the Distemper of their own Kind: thus variolous *Effluvia* produce the *Small Pox*; and pestilential *Effluvia*, the Plague.

§. 74. And



Lect. II. *General Causes of Diseases subdivided.* 11

§. 74. And when contagious *Effluvia* transmitted into the Blood produce a Disease, they transmute many Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Nature, and introduce a *morbid* Quality into them, which may be denominated according to the *Species* of the infecting Matter.

§. 75. Thus in Persons under the *Small Pox*, the introduced morbid Quality may be called the *variolous*; in those that have the *Measles*, the *morbillous*; and when any have the *Plague*, the morbid Quality may be called the *pestilential*: and the like in other Distempers propagated by Infection.

§. 76. VII. Another general Cause of Diseases is a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the *Blood*.

§. 77. VIII. A Deficiency in the Quantity of the *Lymph*. And,

§. 78. IX. A Deficiency in the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid. And of these recited Causes (§. 67.) there may be various Combinations, producing *complex* Diseases.

§. 79. The PRINCIPLES, or *Rules* of the *Practice* of *Physick* founded on the *general* Causes of Diseases now mentioned (§. 67. to 78.) and the Observance of which appears to me of vast Importance to the Safety, and Recovery of the Sick, are the following, viz.

§. 80. PRINCIPLE I. That in Distempers, which proceed from *too great* a Quantity of the Blood, Blood should be taken away by the Lancet, or by Cupping, or by Leeches.

§. 81. Yet in such Cases (§. 80.) Care ought to be taken not to draw off so much Blood as will sink the Quantity of it below the Standard of Health; because such a Degree of *Evacuation* from the Blood-Vessels will not only render the Quantity less than it ought to be; but also diminish the *vital* Strength, and be an Hurt to the Patient

Patient in Proportion to the *Deficiency* made in the Quantity of his Blood by the Excess of the Evacuation.

§. 82. And it deserves Consideration, that an over large Evacuation of Blood, even from *plethorick* Bodies, though it removes the general Cause of Diseases, intended to be removed, yet, it certainly brings another general Cause of Diseases to subsist in the Body, even a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the Blood, the *vital* Fluid, which evidently is not right Practice.

§. 83. PRINCIPLE II. That when the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are *rigid*, besides lessening the Quantity of the Blood, *aqueous* Liquors, *nitrous*, *mucilaginous*, or *oleaginous*, Medicines, and such like Things should be advised.

§. 84. PRINCIPLE III. That when the *Lymph* exceeds in Quantity, Evacuation should be made by *Urine*, or *Stool*, or *Sweat*, &c.

§. 85. PRINCIPLE IV. That when the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are *lax*, besides the Evacuation mentioned (§. 84.) those Medicines should be directed, which may bring the component Parts of those Solids to a closer Union and a *firmer* Cohesion.

§. 86. PRINCIPLE V. That in Diseases, which arise from an *Excess* in the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid, those Remedies should be prescribed, which may lessen it's Quantity, and remove the Excess. What these are will be shewn in their proper Place.

§. 87. PRINCIPLE VI. That in Diseases, when the Quantity of the animal Fluids *does not* exceed the Standard of Health, or is not greater than it ought to be, *Evacuations* by *Bleeding*, or *Purging* or otherwise ought not to be made: because they will render the Quantity of them



Lect. II. *Principles of the Practice of Physick.* 13

them less than it ought to be: Or, in other Words, will introduce a *Deficiency* into the Body, which is one Cause of Diseases (§. 76. &c.) and should therefore be carefully avoided.

§. 88. PRINCIPLE VII. That for the Cure of Diseases produced *only* by a *wrong*, or bad *Quality* of the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body, Medicines, by which the *morbid Quality* may be altered, and destroyed, should *only* be advised, as the proper Remedies.

§. 89. And it is as irrational to endeavour Curing such (§. 88.) Diseases by making *Evacuations*, and diminishing the Quantity of the animal Fluids, as it would be in Distempers, which result meerly from too great a Quantity of those Fluids, to attempt a Removal of them by *alterative* Medicines, with a Neglect of the proper *Evacuations*, which ought to be made.

§. 90. PRINCIPLE VIII. That when the Quantity of the Blood is *too little*, Endeavours should be used to make up it's Deficiency by directing those *Aliments*, which most easily may be assimilated, and transmuted into Blood.

§. 91. This (§. 90.) is a very important *Rule of medical Practice*; because the Keeping sick Persons, in such a State, too low in their *Diet*, may occasion their Sinking under their Distemper.

§. 92. PRINCIPLE IX. That when the Quantity of the *Lymph* is *too little*, the Deficiency should be supplied by sufficient Quantities of suitable aqueous Liquors, as may most easily be mixed with the Blood, and transmuted into Lymph.

§. 93. PRINCIPLE X. That when the *nervous Fluid* is *too little* in Quantity, Medicines proper to promote the Increase of the Secretion of that Fluid, and suitable *Cordials* should be advised.

§. 94. PRINCIPLE XI. That in Diseases produced by *complex* Causes (§. 78.) each concurring Cause should be considered, and the Remedies adapted to remove them.

§. 95. These PRINCIPLES (§. 80. &c.) appear to be *fundamental Rules* of the Practice of Physick.

§. 96. In the next Place those SIGNS are to be considered by which it may be known, when this, or that morbid Cause subsists in the Body, and has produced the Distemper of the Patient.

§. 97. I. Of those *Signs* by which it may be known, that the Quantity of the Blood is too great.

§. 98. II. Of those *Signs*, which shew, that the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are *rigid*.

§. 99. III. Of those *Signs*, from which we may conclude that there is an *Excess* in the Quantity of the Lymph.

§. 100. IV. Of those *Signs*, which manifest, that the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels are *lax*.

§. 101. V. Of those *Signs*, from which we may infer, that the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid is *too great*.

§. 102. It appears from divers Considerations that Diseases produced by any of the *first five* general Causes of Sickneſs require *Evacuation* of one Sort or other to be made for the Cure of them.

§. 103. EVACUANTS therefore are the *medical Instruments* to be used in treating Persons under such Distempers: and which of them is the proper Remedy in this, or that particular Case, will be shewn in some of the following Lectures.

§. 104. It may seem at first View, that a *Rigidity* of the Vessels, does not need any  
*Evacuation*



*Evacuation* to be made, but it will appear otherwise, if it be considered that their Rigidity is the Consequence of an *Excess* in the Quantity of the Blood, and in the vital Heat, and of a Spissitude of the Fluids, and that taking away the *Excess* of the Blood, makes Way for the Admission of aqueous Particles into the *Intestitia* of the Vessels from diluting Liquors.

### L E C T U R E III.

§. 105. VI. **O**F those SIGNS by which it may be known, that a *morbid Quality* subsists in the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body, and is the Cause, which produced the Distemper, that afflicts this, or the other Patient.

§. 106. It must be observed in General, that when we have no Reason to think, there was either an *Excess*, or *Deficiency* in any of the animal Fluids, antecedent to the Disease, we ought to conclude, that it proceeded from, and depends upon some wrong, or *morbid Quality*, of the Blood.

§. 107. MORBID QUALITIES incidental to the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body are of various Kinds, and may be distributed into two *Classes*, viz.

I. Those, which produce *acute* Diseases.

II. Those, which bring on *chronical* Distempers.

§. 108. I. Of the *morbid* Qualities, which bring on *acute* Diseases. The chief of these are the following, viz.

§. 109. I. A *Spissitude*, or too great a Thickness in the Consistence of the Blood, without any *viscid* Quality.

§. 110. Of the *Signs*, by which we may know, when this *Quality* subsists in the Blood, and produced the Disease.

§. III.

16 *Of the Signs of morbid Qualities.* Lect. III.

§. 111. 2. A *viscid Quality* of the *Blood*, and which is the Case in all *inflammatory*, continual Fevers, as *Plurifies*, &c. and likewise in *inter-mitting* Fevers.

§. 112. The Proof of this Opinion is here delivered.

§. 113. Of the *SIGNS*, which discover a *viscid Quality* subsisting in the *Blood*.

§. 114. *Obs.* That there may be in different Bodies, and in the same Body at different Times, *different Sorts* of *viscid Qualities*.

§. 115. As very different Sorts of *viscid, fluid, Substances* may be compounded with *Water*, and different Sorts of *Meals, Gums, &c.* so we have Reasons to think, that, in different Fevers produced by, and depending on a *viscid Quality* in the *Blood*, that the *viscid Qualities* in several of them is specifically different from one another.

§. 116. 3. An *alkaline, dissolvent Quality*: Or *acrimonious* Particles of a dissolvent Nature diffused in the *Blood*, destroying its Consistence, and rendering it too thin, is another Cause of *acute* Diseases; which seems to be the Case in many *putrid* Fevers.

§. 117. Of the *Signs* from which we may infer, that there is this Quality (§. 116.) in the *Blood*, and that the Fever was produced by it.

§. 118. 4. *SPECIFICK morbid Qualities* in the *Blood* are to be considered among the Causes of *acute* Diseases.

§. 119. A *Specifick morbid Quality* is that, which is produced in the Fluids of a healthful Person by *Effluvia* emitted from a Body sick under one, or other *Species* of *contagious* Distempers, when the infected Person falls sick of the same.

§. 120. Thus the infection of the *Small Pox* (in Bodies, where it produces the Disease) introduces a morbid Quality into the animal Fluids, which may



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may be called *Variolous*, and is specifically different from all others.

§. 121. And when we observe those Signs, or Symptoms in any Patient, which are the peculiar Effects of a *variolous* Quality, we say he has the *Small Pox*.

§. 122. And thus the Contagion of the *Plague* produces that morbid Quality in the Blood which may properly be called *pestilential*, and is *specifically* different from all others.

§. 123. And when a Physician observes in any Patient those Symptoms, which are the peculiar Effects of a *pestilential* Quality, or Contagion, he declares, or ought to do so, that he has the *Plague*.

§. 124. The like may be said concerning the morbid Quality produced by *Effluvia* emitted from Bodies under any other *infectious* Fever.

§. 125. The contagious Particles producing a Distemper of the same *Species*, with that of the Body from which they were emitted.

§. 126. And this, or that *specifick* morbid Quality may be known to subsist in the Blood of the Patient by observing the *pathognomonick* Symptoms of his Disease.

§. 127. We may from considering the Nature of the morbid Symptoms, infer the *Quality* of the Cause which produced them.

§. 128. 5. *COMPLEX morbid Qualities*, or different morbid Qualities may subsist in the Blood at the same Time, and produce *acute* Diseases, and their Symptoms.

§. 129. And it is often thus in the *Confluent Small Pox* : there is at the same Time a *Visciditv* and a *dissolvent* Acrimony.

§. 130. Of the *Signs* by which it may be known that a Fever and its Symptoms are the Effects of *complex* Causes, *i. e.* of two, or more morbid Qualities.

§. 131.

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§. 131. When ever we find in a Patient some Symptoms, which are the Effects of one Sort of morbid Qualities, and other Symptoms which are the Effects of a different morbid Quality, we may conclude, that his Distemper was produced by, and depends upon *complex morbid Qualities*; and are hereby instructed to compound the Remedies with different *alterative* Medicines adapted to destroy those morbid Qualities, which produced the Disease.

§. 132. II. Of those *morbid Qualities*, which bring on *chronical* Distempers. The principal of these are the following, viz.

§. 133. 1. The *acid Acrimony*. This most frequently happens to *Infants*, and *Children*, and those *adult* Persons, who live much on *acid*, or *acescent Aliments*: and this Quality chiefly subsists in the Humours contained in the Stomach, and Intestines.

§. 134. Of the *Signs* by which we may know, that an *acid Acrimony* subsists in the Humours contained in the Stomach, and Intestines.

§. 135. 2. An *alkaline Acrimony* is another Cause productive of *chronical* Distempers.

§. 136. We may conclude this to be the morbid Quality, if the Patient has lived much on *alcalescent* Vegetables, and *animal* Foods, without a Mixture of Acids, and has not used sufficient Exercise, and is afflicted with Pains.

§. 137. 3. A *glutinous* Quality of the Blood is another Cause of *chronical* Diseases.

§. 138. A *glutinous* Quality, what is meant by it.

§. 139. Of the *Signs* by which it may be known to subsist.

§. 140. 4. A *pinguedinous*, or *oleaginous* Quality of the Blood is another Cause of Diseases.

§. 141.



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§. 141. This Quality is not in the Fluids of very thin, and *meagre* Bodies, let them feed ever so heartily ; because those acrimonious, and very dissolvent Particles in their Blood, and in their digestive Humours secreted from it, which occasion their Aliments to pass so quickly through their Bodies, as to prevent any Increase of Flesh, or Fat, do at the same Time effectually prevent the *pinguedinous Quality* from coming into Existence.

§. 142. Of the Causes productive of this Quality (§. 140.).

§. 143. Of the Signs by which we may know that it subsists in the Blood.

§. 144. 5. A *scorbutic, saline Quality*.

§. 145. This (§. 144.) general sort of morbid Qualities might be divided into various *Species*, had we adequate Ideas of the several Kinds of *Salts*, which produce the different *Species* of the SCURVY, and different *Species* of *cutaneous Diseases* ; and had we likewise proper Terms, or Words by which to denominate, describe, and distinguish one *Species* of scorbutick, saline Particles from another.

§. 146. It has been made evident by microscopical Observations, that the *saline* Particles in different *Minerals*, and in different *mineral Waters*, and those produced by chymical Processes from different Substances, have very different Figures, and Textures.

§. 147. And the different Kinds of ALIMENTS, both *vegetable*, and *animal* abound with different Kinds of *saline* Particles ; and, consequently that various Sorts of *saline* Particles help to constitute the Chyle, pass into the Blood, and mix with it.

§. 148. And what *neutral Salts* may be produced by the Mixture of different Sorts of Aliments, one with another, and again by their Mixture with the *animal Salts*, which pre-existed in the Blood, it is impossible to describe.

§. 149

§. 149. But we have Reason to think that there is a Variety of Kinds of *saline* Particles in different Bodies, living on different Sorts of Aliments; and likewise in the same Bodies upon changing their Diet.

§. 150. The various *cutaneous* Distempers, which happen to different scorbutick Bodies, do plainly shew, that there is a *specifick* DIFFERENCE in the scorbutic Salts of one Person from those of another, be the Causes of that Difference what they will.

§. 151. For the *saline* Humour, which produces the Distemper, we call the *Itch*, will never produce the Leprosy; *et sic vice versâ*.

§. 152. The Infection of the Leprosy produces the Leprosy, as the Infection of the Itch produces the Itch: but as the Effects of different *cutaneous* Diseases are specifically different, the one from the other, so the Causes, or the scorbutic *Salts* productive of them, we may conclude, are specifically different too.

§. 153. But altho' it is impossible to describe the different Figures and Textures of the various Kinds of scorbutic *saline* Particles: yet since, in Practice, and Experience, effectual Remedies have been found out for *altering*, and destroying the scorbutic *saline* Quality, predominant in this or that Sort of SCURVY, it may satisfy us; and be sufficient to answer the Wants, and Desires of our Patients under *scorbutic* Diseases. And that there are such Remedies I hope to shew, when I come to treat of those Distempers.

§. 154. VII. Of those *Signs*, by which it may be known that the Quantity of the Blood is *less* than it ought to be.

§. 155. It may be observed in general that the Quantity of the Blood is *too little* in all *cachectic*,



*cachectic, leucophlegmatic Bodies*, and in all Bodies afflicted with *Intermitting Fevers*: and in all Distempers arising from a poor, and *stagnant* Blood; as hath been evident from inspecting the Blood that has been taken from such Bodies.

§. 156. For, when the Quantity of the *red* Globules does not bear a just Proportion to the *Serum* of the Blood, but is less than the Standard of Health requires, we may say that such a Person's Blood is deficient in Quantity: Because Blood is a compound Fluid, and the red Globules are one essential Part of it; and therefore if the Quantity of these is deficient, we may, I think, reasonably affirm, that the Quantity of the Blood is less than it ought to be.

§. 157. And when the Quantity of the Blood is *too little*, Bleeding should not be advised.

§. 158. For a very manifest Reason, viz. that it will increase the Deficiency in it's Quantity.

§. 159. VIII. Of those *Signs*, from which we may infer, that the Quantity of the *Lymph* is too little.

§. 160. IX. Of those *Signs*, which indicate a Deficiency in the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid.

§. 161. It may in the General be observed that those *Signs*, which shew that the Quantity of the Blood is *too little*, do also manifest that the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid is less than it ought to be: because sufficient Quantities of this Fluid cannot be secreted from an insufficient Quantity of Blood.

§. 162. What *Signs* signify a Deficiency in the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid. Here eleven Particulars are specified.

§. 163. And it may well be observed that all Diseases, resulting merely from, or attended with a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of any of the animal

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mal Fluids, do need for their Cure *Aliments*,  
and *Medicines*, out of that Class of *medical In-*  
*struments*, which we call *Restoratives*.

§. 164. Of the general *WAYS* by which  
*Diseases* put a Period to Life. These are the  
following, viz.

I. By such an *Inspissation*, or Thickening of  
the Blood as renders it unpassable through the  
capillary sanguine Arteries, especially of the  
Lungs and Brain.

§. 165. This (§. 164) is the Case in those *ardent*  
Fevers, and Intermittents, which terminate in  
Death; and when Death happens likewise in Conse-  
quence of several *Poisons*, which coagulate the  
Blood, as *Laurel Water*, the Bite of some ser-  
pents, &c.

§. 166. Therefore in Diseases produced by  
*inspissating* Causes, such Medicines should be  
prescribed, as have a *dissolvent Quality*, and are  
proper to render the Blood thinner, and it's  
Circulation easy.

§. 167. II. By such a *Constriction* of the  
muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels, as is in-  
consistent with their natural *vibrating Motion*.

§. 168. Thus Death is brought on, when  
Persons die suffocated, with the Fumes of bur-  
ning *Brimstone*, or *Charcoal*, or with the *Efflu-*  
*via* of any other Substance, that has the like  
strong constringing Quality.

§. 169. But this (§. 167.) scarce ever is the Case,  
except in some very few Fevers, when the Heat  
is so intense as to render the muscular Fibres  
*rigid* to a Degree, that the Vessels cannot be di-  
lated by the Force of the Blood's Motion.

§. 170. However in Diseases attended with  
a *Rigidity* of the Vessels, such Medicines should  
be prescribed, and such Diluents be directed,  
as may effectually remove this Symptom.

§. 171.



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§. 171. III. DEATH may be brought on, or a Period put to the Life of the Patient by that *general Relaxation* of the muscular Fibres of the Heart, and Arteries, and other animal Vessels which renders them incapable of their natural *contractile Motion*.

§. 172. This is the common, or the most frequent Way by which Diseases put a Period to Life.

§. 173. And this mortal *Relaxation* may be produced by two different Causes, *viz.*

§. 174. 1. A certain *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the Blood, and nervous Fluid.

§. 175. This is the Case in *inflammatory Fevers* and in all *chronical Diseases* which terminate in Death.

§. 176. Therefore CORDIALS of one Kind, or other become needful Remedies for Patients in the Progress of their Sickness, under most Diseases: and indeed are always necessary, when the nervous Fluid is become deficient, and the Action of the Heart too weak.

§. 177. 2. Particles of Matter of a very *dissolvent* Nature diffused in the Blood, may produce that *general Relaxation*, which puts a Period to Life.

§. 178. This is the Case in *putrid*, and *pestilential Fevers*, and in all Fevers, which result from *dissolvent* Causes, and terminate in Death.

§. 179. Therefore in such Diseases those Medicines should be prescribed, which may alter the Texture of the *dissolvent* Particles, preserve the *contractile* Power of the animal Vessels, and increase the Cohesion of the component Parts of the muscular Fibres.

§. 180. It may be added, that LIFE is the *incessant Motions* of the *vital Organs* of the Body, and that the Cessation of these Motions is

D

DEATH,

DEATH: and that when the Causes productive of Death, put a total Stop to all the *vital* Motions, the Union, which till then subsisted between the Soul, or the immortal Spirit of a Man, and his Body, is dissolved; and the rational Inhabitant is removed from its earthly Habitation, the lifeless Carcass, to the Place appointed for it by the righteous God, who will render to every Man according to his Works.

## LECTURE IV.

§. 181. III. **T**HE next Thing proposed to be done, in the Course of these Lectures, is to treat on *morbid* SYMPTOMS, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications: by the Knowledge of which the Physician distinguishes one Distemper from another, and learns the Nature of his Patients Disease, and the Means that must be used for freeing him from it.

§. 182. These (§. 181.) are distributed into eleven CLASSES, viz.

I. Those *Symptoms* which happen in the State of the *Pulse*.

II. Those which occur in the *Temperature* of the *Flesh*,

III. Those in the *Head*.

IV. Those in the *Respiration*, or *Breathing*.

V. Those in the *Urine*, as to *Quantity*, and *Quality*.

VI. Those in the *Stools* being too seldom or too frequent, and as to the *Quantity*, and the *Quality* of them.

VII. Those in the *insensible Perspiration*, its being *too much*, or *too little*.

VIII.



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VIII. Those of *incidental Evacuations*, viz.  
1. by *Spitting*, 2. *Vomiting*, 3. *Sweating*, and 4.  
by *Hæmorrhage*.

IX. Those of *Pains*, as to their *Causes*, and  
their *Qualities*, and the *Parts* affected with them.

X. Those *Symptoms* which appear on the *external Superficies* of the *Body*.

XI. Those *morbid Symptoms*, which affect the  
*nervous System*.

§. 183. I. *Class*. Of the *morbid Symptoms* which  
happen in the *State* of the *Pulse*.

§. 184. What is meant by the *Pulse*.

§. 185. The *Pulse*, as in a *State* of *Health* de-  
scribed.

§. 186. Of the *morbid Pulses* ; particularly,

1. Of the *quick Pulse*.
2. The *slow Pulse*.
3. The *full Pulse*.
4. The *empty Pulse*.
5. The *hard Pulse*.
6. The *soft Pulse*.
7. The *strong Pulse*.
8. The *weak Pulse*.
9. The *equal Pulse*.
10. The *unequal Pulse*.
11. The *intermitting Pulse*.

§. 187. These different *Pulses* (§. 186.) are  
described, and considered as to their *Causes*, *Signi-*  
*fications*, and *curative Indications*.

§. 188. *Observations* on the *Pulse* in *Persons*  
of different *Constitutions*, *Ages*, and *Sexes* ; and  
in different *Seasons* of the *Year* ; and under dif-  
ferent *Passions* of the *Mind*, are here communicated.

§. 189. II. *Class*. Of the *morbid Symptoms*  
occurring in the *Temperature* of the *Flesh* under  
*Diseases*. The principal *Particulars* of this *Sort*  
are the following, viz.

§. 190. I. *Coldness*. This happens either in the Beginning of a Disease, or in the Progress of it.

§. 191. I. Of *Coldness*, as a first Symptom in acute Distempers; as to its Causes, and the Manner of its Production; its Signification and curative Indication, &c.

§. 192. *Obs.* Heating Medicines, and spirituous *Cordials* are improper in the Time of this Symptom, and often pernicious.

§. 193. 2. Of *Coldness*, when it happens after the Disease has been of some Days continuance; as to its Causes, Signification, and curative Indication.

§. 194. II. *Heat*: what is meant by it; how it is produced; what it signifies; and what it indicates.

§. 195. III. *Tenseness* of the *Flesh*: what it is; whence it proceeds; what it signifies; and what it indicates.

§. 196. IV. *Hot* and *moist*, and *hot* and *dry* in the Temperature of the *Flesh* considered.

§. 197. V. Of the mean, or *moderate* Temperature of the *Flesh* under *acute* Diseases.

§. 198. VI. Of the *Flabbiness* of the *Flesh* in acute Diseases.

§. 199. VII. Of the *Coolness* of the *Flesh* in *chronical* Distempers. These Symptoms (§. 190. &c.) are considered, as to their Causes, Signification, and curative Indication.

## LECTURE V.

§. 200. III. *Class.* **O**F morbid Symptoms in the HEAD. Particularly

§. 201. I. Of a *Delirium*, or Light-headedness: what this is; how commonly occasion'd; not so frequent in *putrid* Fevers as in other; the peculiar



cular Cause of this Symptom in the *Small Pox* after the Eruption ; the productive Cause of it in other Diseases ; the curative Indication.

§. 202. 2. Of *Watchfulness* : what is meant by it ; how produced ; and what Sort of Remedies indicated by it.

§. 203. 3. A *too great Propensity to sleep* : when this issues in a profound Sleep, it is called *Coma Somnolentum* ; and when a Person, strongly inclin'd to sleep, cannot sleep, it is called *Coma vigil* : What sleep is, described : of the Causes, and curative Indication of *immoderate sleep*.

4. Of *Thirst* : its Description, Causes, and curative Indication.

§. 204. 5. Of the Symptoms of the *Tongue*, when it looks *white* and *dry*.

6. — — when it appears *white* and *furry*.

7. — — when it looks *black* and *rough*.

8. — — when it is *black* and *chapt*.

8. — — when it has the *Apthæ*.

The Causes, Significations, and curative Indication of these Symptoms, (§. 201. &c.) are explained.

§. 205. 10. Loss of Speech, called *Aphonia* : its Causes, Significations, and curative Indication ; with an Account of some effectual Remedies.

§. 206. 11. Of *Hoarseness*.

§. 207. 12. Of *Soreness of the Throat*.

§. 208. 13. Of a *Difficulty of swallowing*, as to the Causes, Signification, and curative Indications ; ~~as to~~ these Symptoms (§. 206. &c.) <sup>are considered</sup> with an Account of some effectual Remedies.

§. 209. 14. Of *Deafness*.

§. 210. 15. Of a *Noise in the Ears*.

§. 211. 16. Of *Pain in the Ears*.

§. 212. 17. Of a *Bleeding at the Nose*. These Symptoms (§. 209. &c.) are considered, as to their Causes, Signification, and curative Indications ; with an Account of some effectual Remedies.

§. 213. IV. *Class.* Of the *morbid Symptoms* in  
RESPIRATION. Particularly

1. Of an *easy* Respiration in Fevers.
2. Of an *uneasy*, or *painful* Respiration.
3. Of the *large* Respiration.
4. Of the *little* Respiration.
5. Of the *slow* Respiration.
6. Of the *quick* Respiration.
7. Of the *equal* Respiration.
8. Of the *unequal* Respiration.
9. Of the *difficult* Respiration.

§. 214. These *Symptoms* (§. 213.) are described, and considered as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications.

## LECTURE VI.

§. 215. V. *Class.* OF the *morbid Symptoms*, which happen in the URINE of sick People.

§. 216. Here some Observations are premis'd for the better understanding of the *Nature*, and *Qualities* of different *Urines*.

§. 217. Of the general constituent Parts of Urine.

§. 218. Of the *Quantity*, and *Quality* of the *Urine* in the Time of Health.

§. 219. Of the general Causes of Variations in *Urine* from the healthy Standard.

§. 220. The principal morbid Symptoms in *Urine* are the following, *viz.*

1. *Excess* in the Quantity of it.
2. *Deficiency* in its Quantity.
3. The *pale* Urine,
4. The *high-coloured* Urine, clear, and without Sediment.

§. 221.



§. 221. These Symptoms (§. 220.) are described, and considered as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications.

§. 222. There are various other *morbid Appearances* in the Urine of People under Diseases, which we shall discourse on in the next Lecture.

## LECTURE VII.

§. 223. **W**E proceed now to discourse on other *morbid Symptoms*, which sometimes occur in the *Urines* of the sick, and distinctly consider the following Particulars.

§. 224. 5. The *flame-coloured Urine*, *clear*, *thin*, and *without Sediment* in Fevers.

§. 225. 6. The *high-coloured Urine* in Fevers produced by *inspissating* Causes, which is evacuated clear, but turns muddy, or thick, and drops no Sediment.

§. 226. 7. The Urine in *acute Diseases*, which appears *thick*, as soon as discharged, and remains so *without dropping* any Sediment.

§. 227. 8. The Urine that is *frothy*.

§. 228. 9. *Coloured Urine*, which has neither Smell, nor Taste.

§. 229. 10. *Colliquative Urine*.

§. 230. 11. The Urine which appears of a *dark red colour*, and remains *clear*, without dropping any Sediment.

§. 231. 12. The *bloody Urine*.

§. 232. 13. The *black Urine*.

§. 233. 14. The *cadaverous Urine*.

§. 234. 15. *Frequent Discharges* of Urine in small Quantities under *acute Diseases*.

§. 235. 16. *Involuntary Evacuation* of Urine.

§. 236. 17. The *insensible Evacuation* of the Urine.

§. 237. 11. The *Urine* which in *acute* Diseases appears *much the same* as in the Time of Health.

§. 238. 19. The *high-coloured Urine*, with a *lateritious*, or redish Sediment, like *Brick-Dust*, both in *continual*, and *intermitting* Fevers.

§. 239. 20. That *Urine* in Fevers, in which the *high Colour* is abated, which looks nearly of a *Canary Colour*, and after some Hours has *Nubeculae*, or Clouds formed in it.

§. 240. 21. That *Urine* in Fevers, which comes away clear, and nearly of the natural Colour, and in a few Hours drops a *large, equal, white*, and light Sediment.

§. 241. These Symptoms (§. 224. &c.) are explain'd, and considered, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications, &c.

§. 242. VI. *Class*. Of the morbid Symptoms which happen in the *intestinal* Evacuation.

§. 243. OBSERVATIONS on the Quantity, and Quality of this Excretion are here premised, for a right understanding the Variations incidental to it.

§. 244. The principal morbid Symptoms of this Class are the following, viz.

1. *Stools deficient*.
2. *Stools frequent, thin, and watery*, without Excrements.
3. *Stools which are chylous*.

§. 245. These Symptoms (§. 244.) are explained, and considered, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications. But the other *morbid Symptoms* in the Excretions from the Intestines will be treated on in the next Lecture.



## LECTURE VIII.

§. 246. **T**Here are other *morbid Symptoms* in the Evacuation from the Intestines, which we shall now take into Consideration, viz.

§. 247. 4. *Stools mucous.*

§. 248. 5. *Stools frequent, and thin with Excrements much diluted.*

§. 249. 6. *Stools bloody.*

§. 250. 7. *Stools colliquative.*

§. 251. 8. *Stools cadaverous.*

§. 252. 9. *Stools involuntary.*

§. 253. 10. *Stools insensible.*

§. 254. These Symptoms (§. 247. &c.) are distinctly explained and considered as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications, with an Account of some proper Remedies.

§. 255. It appears from divers Considerations, that it is often necessary, especially in *acute Diseases* for the Physician to inspect the *Stools* of his Patient: and also sometimes needful for him to direct the Making an Estimate of the Quantity evacuated every twenty four Hours.

§. 256. VII. *Class.* Of the *morbid Symptoms* which happen in the *insensible Perspiration.*

§. 257. There may happen divers Variations in the *Quality* of the Matter perspired, which we cannot get a certain Knowledge of, because this Evacuation, tho' continually carried on, is so little obvious to our Senses.

§. 258. There may possibly occur as many morbid Alterations in the *Quality* of the Matter perspired, as in the Matter excreted by *Urine*, or by *Stool*: but we cannot see the different Qualities in the perspired Matter, as we can the

the different Qualities of the Urine, and of the Stools.

§. 259. But, it may be observed, that tho' we can learn nothing of the Qualities of the *Insensible Perspiration* by the Sense of SEEING, yet that some Knowledge of them may be obtained by the Sense of SMELLING. For as there are numberless *Effluvia* continually flying off from every living Body, both in the Time of Health, and in the Time of Sicknes, so those *Effluvia* (if the smelling Faculty be acute) may be perceived, if the Nose be applied close to the Flesh of a Person, and the *Effluvia* from it be strongly attracted into the Nostrils.

§. 260. If a Man put his Nose close to his own Hand, and snuffs in the *Effluvia* rising from it, he will perceive a particular Smell, or Sensation from it.

§. 261. And if the Nose be applied to different Parts of the Body of a Person. *e. g.* behind the Ears, or to the Armpits, or to receive his Breath, &c. he will perceive a different Scent from each different Place; and justly infer, that the Exhalations, or *Effluvia* perspired from different Parts of the Body have a different Quality: because they produce a different Scent, or Sensation.

§. 262. The invisible *Effluvia* perspired from different Bodies, excite different Sensations; and from the same Bodies in different Times of Life.

§. 263. The *Effluvia* perspired from some Bodies excite an agreeable Sensation, when perceived by the olfactory Nerves; but from some other Bodies, tho' in Health, they are very fetid, and occasion those, who perceive them, to say they smell rank, or stink.

§. 264.



§. 264. The invisible *Effluvia* from Persons under Sickness are much varied in their *Quality* from those they perspired in the Time of their Health. And under different Distempers excite a different Sensation.

§. 265. A Physician in some Diseases of his Patients, *e. g.* the *pestilential*, &c. by putting his Nose to the Body of the Sick, may with the *Effluvia* snuff up his Nostrils the *Infection*, and introduce the Cause of his own Death.

§. 266. But, was there no Inconvenience to be suffered this Way, and no Indecency in the Use of such a novel Method, there is Reason to think, that a great Deal might be learned of the *morbid Qualities* of the Matter perspired by the Sense of SMELLING: but tho' we leave the *morbid Qualities* of the *insensible Perspiration*, as out of the Sphere of our Knowledge; yet a Knowledge of the *Quantity* evacuated by *insensible Perspiration* is in a great Measure attainable.

§. 267. And there are *two Symptoms* of a morbid Nature as to the *Quantity* of this Evacuation, which we may discover: the Knowledge of which, as an happy Light may shew to the Physician the Way he should take for curing his Patient.

§. 268. Therefore he should endeavour to find out, when the *Quantity* excreted by the *insensible Perspiration* is *too much*, or *too little*.

§. 269. The two morbid Symptoms of this continual Evacuation therefore are the following, *viz.*

1. *Excess* in the *Quantity* of the Matter perspired.

2. A *Deficiency* in the *Quantity* excreted by the *insensible Perspiration*.

§. 270.

§. 270. Here it is shewn how we may know, when either of these Symptoms subsists; and the Causes which produce them; and the proper Methods for removing them.

§. 271. It is of great Importance to a sick Person, that his Physician inquires not only into the State of the *sensible Evacuations*, but also into the State of the *insensible Perspiration*: and the Neglect hereof has occasioned sad Mistakes.

§. 272. This is exemplified in a remarkable *History* of a Patient, who suffered greatly thro' such a Mistake, and was afterwards recovered, when a due Regard was had to the State of the *insensible Perspiration*.

§. 273. *VIII. Class.* The next Class of morbid Symptoms comprehends the *incidental Evacuations* of *Spitting, Vomiting, Sweating, Hemorrhage;* and particularly, anil

§. 274. 1. *Spitting.* This is not a natural Evacuation, but always a morbid Symptom of some *acute, or chronical Disease*; yet sometimes is beneficial, and serves as a *vicarious Excretion*, carrying off morbid Humours, as in the *Small Pox*.

§. 275. Of the Parts from which this Evacuation is made, of the productive Causes of it; and of it's Signification.

§. 276. Of the proper Remedies, when it occurs in *chronical Distempers*; and of the Regard which should be had to it, when it happens in Fevers.

§. 277. Of that Evacuation of a *watery Humour* by the Mouth, vulgarly called the *WATER SPRINGS*. Here is shewn from what Part the Humour arises; the Causes producing it; and then it's Signification. and Remedies.

§. 278.



§. 278. 2. *Vomiting*. What it is; of the Manner of it's being brought on; of it's productive Causes in *acute* Diseases.

§. 279. When this morbid Symptom (§. 278.) happens in the Beginning of Fevers, an *emetic* Medicine may sometimes be proper, and when it is so is here shewn.

§. 280. But the *Vomiting* may be removed without any *emetic* Medicine; and by what Means is declared.

§. 281. What should be done when it happens in the Progress of Fevers, is shewn.

§. 282. Here some RULES of Practice are communicated with the Reasons of them; particularly,

§. 283. *Rule I.* That when *Vomiting* occurs in Fevers, while the vital Organs are excreting the morbid Humours thro' the subcutaneous Vessels in the form of any *Eruption*, we should not endeavour to remove the Symptom by *emetic*, but by *alterative* Medicines.

§. 284. *Rule II.* That we should not use *emetic* Medicines for removing it (§. 283.) in Fevers attended with *Inflammation*, and *Tumour* of any particular Part, as in *Pleurisies*, *Small Pox*, *pestilential* Distempers with *Bubos*, &c.

§. 285. *Rule 3.* That we should not use *emetic* Medicines for removing it (§. 283.) in *chronical* Distempers produced by, and depending on *Obstructions*, which have been of long Continuance.

## LECTURE IX.

## LECTURE IX.

§. 286. **T**HE other incidental Evacuations mention'd (§. 273.) we shall in the next Place consider, viz.

§. 287. 3. *Sweating*. This is an Evacuation spontaneously occurring in many Diseases, both *acute* and *chronical*.

§. 288. There are various sorts of *Sweats*: the principal of which are the following, viz.

§. 289. 1. *Sweats*, that are *moderate* in Quantity, *warm*, and *universal* from all Parts of the Body, and attended with an equal, regular Pulse, and an Abatement of the febrile Heat, and with Relief of the Spirits.

§. 290. 2. *Sweats* spontaneous, which are *profuse*, or excessive in Quantity, and of long Continuance.

§. 291. 3. *Sweats* that are *colliquative*.

§. 292. 4. *Sweats* that are *cold*, *universal*, and *clammy*.

§. 293. 5. *Sweats partial*, that is, from some particular Parts of the Body only.

§. 294. These Symptoms (§. 289. &c.) are considered as to their productive Cause, Signification, and curative Indications, &c.

§. 295. 4. A *spontaneous Hæmorrhage*.

§. 296. IX. *Class*. The *ninth* Class of *morbid Symptoms* includes the various Sorts of PAINS incident to human Bodies.

§. 297. It is a Matter of great Importance that Persons studying Physick have true Notions of the Cause by which Pains are produced.

§. 298. The Cause commonly assigned is *the stretching some Nerve beyond its natural easy Tension*.

§. 299. This is the Cause assign'd by Doctor BLANCARD in his *Lexicon medicum*; where he says,  
“ *Dolor*



“ *Dolor est ingrata Perceptio in Mente orta, quod Nervus, ex Cerebro Originem habens, tam validè per Causas distendatur, ut Periculum Ruptionis incurrat.*”

§. 300. And it is the only Cause likewise assigned by the great Doctor BOERHAAVE, (*Aphor. 220.*) where he says, “ *Si Fibra nervosa Cerebro orta, ita extenditur, ut Dissolutionem minuetur, fit Doloris Idea.*”

§. 301 This Opinion is shewn to be groundless, and mistaken.

§. 302. And that the general proximate Causes of Pain are of two Sorts, viz.

I. *Too great Pressures* against the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

II. *Immediate Contacts* of some *acrid*, or other *solid, hard Particles* with the Extremities of the Nerves by which we feel.

§. 303. The Truth of this Account is plainly shewed.

I. We consider too great Pressures against the Extremities of the Nerves affected, as one Sort of Causes producing Pain; and here we

1. Prove that too great Pressures against the Extremities of the Nerves by which we feel will excite Pain.

§. 304. 2. Shew what *internal* Causes may produce such Pressures. Particularly

1. That *viscid Humours* in the Blood,

2. Some *adjacent Tumour*, and

3. *Elastick Air*, may produce such Pressures against the Extremities of the Nerves as will excite Pain.

§. 305. II. We take into Consideration the immediate Contacts of *acrid*, and any other *solid, hard Particles* of Matter with the Extremities of the feeling Nerves, as another Sort of the proximate Causes of Pain.

§. 306.

§. 306. And evince that they are so, and shew the several Ways by which such Particles of Matter may be brought to *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the *feeling Nerves*.

§. 307. And then deduce the *Conclusions*, which may be made from this new Account of the Causes of Pain.

§. 308. And likewise shew how a Physician may rightly infer in this or that particular Case, which of the Causes mentioned, (§. 302.) subsists, and produced the *Pain*, which the Patient complains of.

§. 309. And for the clearer Apprehension of the Manner in which some Sorts of Pain are produced, the following Observations are considered, viz.

§. 310. *Observation 1.* That *elastic Air* may be transmitted from the Blood in the *mesenterick Arteries* through the lymphatick Vessels, and miliary Glands into the Cavity of the Stomach, and Bowels.

§. 311. *Observation 2.* That *Air* may pass into the Blood with the *Chyle* thro' the lacteal Vessels.

§. 312. *Observation 3.* That therefore a too flatulent *Chyle* may occasion a too flatulent Blood: Or, *too much Air* to be in the Blood.

§. 313. *Observation 4.* That by the Mixtures of different liquid Substances, *Air* is sometimes *generated*, and sometimes *absorbed*.

§. 314. These Things duly attended to will shew what may be done for the Relief of Persons under *flatulent* Distempers.



## LECTURE X.

§. 315. **H**ERE we consider more distinctly *acrid Particles*, &c. brought to *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the *feeling Nerves*, as a general Sort of Causes productive of Pain; and treat of them,

I. As to the different Ways by which they may be brought to such immediate Contacts.

II. As to the different Kinds of them.

§. 316. I. The different Ways by which *acrid*, or other *solid, hard* Particles may be brought to immediate Contact with the feeling Nerves, are chiefly the following, viz.

1. By being secreted from the Blood, and carried through lymphatick Vessels to the covering Membrane of the Superficies of the Part affected with Pain.

2. By striking thro' the covering Membrane, when in the Course of Circulation they glide over it.

3. By some Corrosion of the covering Membrane.

§. 317. II. The *acrid* Particles productive of Pain are of two Sorts. 1. Those which are of an *alkaline* Nature. 2. Those of an *acid* Quality.

§. 318. 1. The *acrid* Particles of an *alkaline* Nature.

§. 319. Here is shewn 1. that all *acrid Particles* secreted, or excreted from the Blood in any Part of the Body are of an *alkaline* Quality.

§. 320. 2. That the *acrid* Particles of an *acid* Nature only happen in the Mouth, *Æsophagus*, Stomach, and Intestines; these *primæ Viæ*, &c.

§. 321. Of the general curative Indications in Regard to the various Sorts of Pain.

E

§. 322.

§. 322. PAINS of different Qualities, and Denominations are distinctly considered, particularly the following, viz.

1. *Pains acute, lancinating, cutting, and grinding.*
2. *Pains heavy.*
3. *Pains biting, and gnawing.*
4. *Pains called Stitches.*
5. *Pains pricking.*
6. *Pains stinging.*
7. *Pains itching.*
8. *Pains moving.*
9. *Pains fixed.*
10. *Pains pulsative or throbbing.*
11. *Pains periodical.*

§. 323. These Symptoms (§. 322.) are described explained, and considered as to their particular Causes, and curative Indications, &c.

§. 324. II. The Parts of the Body chiefly subject to, and most frequently affected with Pains are considered.

## L E C T U R E XI.

§. 325. X. *Class.* **T**HE *tenth* Class of *morbid Symptoms* comprehends all those which appear on the external Superficies of the Body under Diseases.

These are divided into two Classes. viz.

1. Those which happen in *acute* Diseases.
2. Those which occur in *chronical* Distempers.

§. 326. Here it is previously observed, for the better understanding *cutaneous Symptoms*, that every *Eruption*, flat, or rising; and that all Tumours, not only in their Rise, but also in their Increase (let their Bulk grow to whatever Magnitude) derive, *mediately*, or *immediately* from the Blood,



Blood, every Particle of Matter of which they consist: more particularly,

§. 327. 1. That all *Excretions*, or Humours excreted to the external *Superficies* of the Body consist of the *sanguine*, or *lymphatick*, or of the *nervous* Fluid: that is, of one, or other of these singly; or of any two of them, or of all three of them jointly; and of these in some Proportion of one to the other.

§. 328. 2. That neither the Excretion of meer *Lymph*, nor of meer *nervous* Fluid, singly, or jointly can produce a *red* Colour in any Part of the Skin.

§. 329. 3. That therefore, if any *cutaneous Eruption* appears *red*, it must have derived from the Blood *red* Particles to be the Foundation of that Appearance.

§. 330. 4. That the Matter, which makes, or constitutes any *Eruption*, whether it be a general Colour, Spot, Pustule, or Tumour of any Size on the external *Superficies* of the Body, did immediately *præ-exist* in one, or other of the three Fluids mentioned (§. 327.) singly; or partly in some two, or partly in all three of them.

§. 331. The *external morbid Symptoms* may be divided into two Sorts, viz. 1. Those which occur in *acute* Diseases. And 2. Those which happen in *chronical* Distempers.

§. 332. I. We consider in the *first* Place those morbid external Symptoms, which occur in *acute* Diseases. These may be divided into those, that are *flat*, and those which are *rising*.

§. 333. I. Of the *flat* Eruptions, by which no Part of the *Epidermis* is sensibly elevated and the principal of this Sort are the following, viz.

§. 334. 1. The *red Colour* of the Skin, which sometimes appears in the Beginning of the *variolous* Fever.

§. 335. This is considered as to the Manner of it's Appearance, Progress, productive Causes, and Signification, &c.

§. 336. 2. The *scarlet* Colour of the Skin in the *scarlet* Fever.

§. 337. The Rise and Increase of this Symptom (§. 336.) is described: how it may be known, and distinguished from the red Colour in the *Small Pox*, and from other Eruptions, &c. is shewed; and likewise the Cause producing it, and the curative Indications are considered.

§. 338. 3. The *redish* superficial *Petechiæ*, or Spots, which are described, with the Manner of their Production, and the Causes producing them: It is also shewn, how they may be known, and distinguished from other Spots, and what is the curative Indication.

§. 339. 4. The deep *Petechiæ*, or Spots.

These are described, and considered as to their distinguishing Sign, Causes, Signification, and curative Indication.

§. 340. II. Of the *rising Eruptions*, that is, such as elevate the *Epidermis* more, or less. And the principal of these are the following, viz.

§. 341. 1. The small, *red Pustules* which appear in the MEASLES.

§. 342. This Symptom (§. 341.) is described with the Time and Manner of their Eruption; and the concomitant Symptoms, whereby it may be known and distinguished from all other Eruptions: Likewise the producing Cause, and the Reason why the *morbilious* Pustules do not suppurate, and the curative Indications are considered.

§. 343. 2.



§. 343. 2. The *small, pellucid Pustules* of the MILIARY FEVER.

§. 344. These (§. 343.) are described with the Time, and Manner of their Appearance, and concomitant Symptoms by which they may be known, and distinguished from all other cutaneous Eruptions. Likewise the Humour constituting these Pustules; and the Vessels from which it is excreted; and the productive Cause of this Eruption; and the *curative* Indications, and proper Sorts of Remedies deducible from those Causes are considered.

§. 345. The *complex miliary* Fever described; to which is added the History of the *Small Pox*, complicated with a miliary Fever: and likewise some Observations concerning the Nature, or Qualities of the *complex miliary* Fever.

§. 346. 3. The *suppurating Pustules* in the SMALL POX; which are described, and how this Eruption may be distinguished from all others: and how to judge of the Progress, and Event of the Distemper by the State of the Pustules in the *eruptive* Period: Likewise the *watery* Blister-like Bladders, which sometimes appear in the *Small Pox*, are considered.

§. 347. That right Notions may be formed of *suppurating* Pustules, the Nature of Suppuration, and how it is occasioned, and carried on are explained; and also the Advantages of a due Suppuration of the Pustules in the *Small Pox*, are considered.

§. 348. 4. The PUSTULES in the *Swine Pox*, and in the *Chicken Pox* are described so as to be known, and distinguished from the Pustules in the *Small Pox*: and the proper Method for managing Persons under this *Symptom* is declared.

§. 349. 5. The *Pustules* in an *Erysipelas*, are described so as to be known from other Eruptions,

tions, and their productive Causes, and curative Indications are considered.

§. 350. 6. The *pestilential* BUBOES are so described, that when a Physician meets with them, he certainly knows that the Patient has the Plague.

§. 351. 7. The *pestilential* CARBUNCLES likewise are described, so as to be easily known, and distinguished from all other Eruptions.

§. 352. These Symptoms (§. 350 &c.) are considered as to their Causes, and curative Indications, &c.

## L E C T U R E XII.

§. 353. II. OF the *morbid* Symptoms, which appear on the external *Superficies* of the Body in *chronical Distempers*. The principal Particulars of this Class are the following, viz.

§. 354. 1. The Pustules which appear in the Distemper called the *Itch*. These are described so as to be distinguished, and known from all other cutaneous Eruptions, and the Parts, where these Pustules chiefly appear, are specified.

§. 355. Whether this Distemper is produced by *Animalcula*, or by *saline Particles sui Generis*, is considered.

§. 356. How the *Infection* of a cutaneous Distemper resulting from *scorbutic Salts* produces the same Distemper in another, is shewed.

§. 357. *Observation* 1. That *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, or any other *Evacuants* to diminish the Quantity of the animal Fluids, are improper for the Cure of *cutaneous Diseases*, when there is no Excess in any of them.

§. 358. *Observation* 2. That the needless Use of Evacuation may produce morbid Effects.

§. 359.



§. 359. *Observation 3.* That cutaneous Distempers may be happily cured without them.

§. 360. 2. The *Psoa*, or *Scab*. This Symptom is described, so as to be known, and distinguished from others.

§. 361. The Sorts of it, with proper Observations are considered.

§. 362. 3. The *Impetigo*.

§. 363. 4. The *Herpes*, or *Tetter*.

§. 364. 5. The *Serpigo*, or *Ringworm*.

§. 365. 6. The *Herpes miliaris*.

§. 366. 7. The *Herpes exedens*.

§. 367. 8. The *Furfuratio*, or *Scurf*.

§. 368. 9. The *Lepa*, or *Leprosy*.

§. 369. 10. The *Effere*.

§. 370. 11. The scall'd Head in Infants and Children.

§. 371. These external morbid Symptoms (§. 435. &c.) are distinctly described, and considered.

§. 372. XI. The last Class of morbid Symptoms includes those of the NERVES, or in which the nervous Tubuli, are chiefly affected. The chief of this Sort are the following, viz.

1. *Spasms*, or *Cramps*.

2. *Tremblings*, *Shiverings*, and *Shakings*.

3. *Subsultus Tendinum*.

4. *Convulsions*.

5. *Faintings*.

6. *Hysteric Fits*.

7. *Shivering Respiration*, and the

8. *Cough*.

§. 373. It should be observed that, under all these Symptoms, the Muscles subject to voluntary Motions (more, or fewer of them) are involuntarily contracted, or relaxed, or moved: and, therefore that it may contribute to a clearer Knowledge of the Symptoms mentioned (§. 372.) and of their curative Indications, if we under-

stand by what Causes, or Means any of those Muscles become contracted, or relaxed, or involuntarily moved.

§. 374. And the following Observations may lead us to a right Notion of them.

§. 375. *Obs. 1.* That a MUSCLE is a fleshy, organical Part of the Body : consisting principally of the three general Series of Vessels, viz. the *sanguine*, the *lymphatic*, and the *nervous*, replenished with their own proper Fluids ; and inclosed with a firm tendinous, or with a lax fibrous Membrane ; or partly with one, and partly with the other.

§. 376. *Obs. 2.* That the Muscles are the subjects either of the spontaneous and vital, or of voluntary Motions.

§. 377. *Obs. 3.* That all the Muscles, which are the proper Subjects of *voluntary* Motions, are nevertheless liable, by various incidental Causes, to be *involuntarily* moved. This is demonstrated by all the *Cramps*, and *Convulsions*, which happen to human Bodies.

§. 378. *Obs. 4.* That all the muscular Fibres, and all the Vessels, (except the *Nerves*) which enter the Structure of a Muscle have a *contractile* Quality.

§. 379. *Obs. 5.* That the Nerves have no *contractile* Power, or Property.

§. 380. *Obs. 6.* That the muscular Fibres, and Vessels constructed with the Muscles, (except the *Nerves*) will contract, if there be not a sufficient Force to prevent their doing so.

§. 381. *Obs. 7.* That all the muscular Fibres, and all the *sanguine* and *lymphatic* Vessels are likewise *distractile* : that is, they are capable of being extended, or of having their Lengths increased without Breaking.

§. 382. *Obs. 8.* That every Muscle is in one, or other of the three following Conditions, viz.  
either,



either, 1. It is in *Æquilibrio* with its antagonist Muscle: that is, in a middle State between Contraction and Extension. Or, 2. It is contracted. Or, 3. It is extended.

§. 383. *Obs.* 9. That the Muscles may be said to be in *Æquilibrio*, when antagonist Muscles are equally full, or equally empty of their Fluids.

§. 384. *Obs.* 10. That the more the Vessels of a Muscle are filled with their Fluids, the nearer will the Tendons of it be brought together; and consequently the Muscle will become shorter: that is, it will become shorter in Proportion to the Quantity of Fluids in it.

§. 385. *Obs.* 11. That an Influx of Fluid into the Vessels of a Muscle greater than is needful to keep it in *Æquilibrio* will produce a Contraction of it; which will be greater or lesser as the Quantity of the augmented Influx is greater, or lesser.

§. 386. *Obs.* 12. That the Contraction of a Muscle by means of an augmented Influx of Fluids into the Vessels of it, will produce a *Relaxation*, or Extension of its antagonist Muscle; which will be proportional to the Contraction of the other.

§. 387. *Obs.* 13. That the Influx of Fluids into the Vessels of a Muscle, *less* than is necessary to keep it in *Æquilibrio* will occasion a *Relaxation*, or Extension of it: which will be greater, or lesser, as the Deficiency of the Influx is greater or lesser.

§. 388. *Obs.* 14. That the *Relaxation*, or Extension of a Muscle by Means of a *deficient* Influx of Fluids into the Vessels, will occasion a Contraction of the antagonist Muscle; which will be in proportion to the Extension of the other.

§. 389. *Obs.* 15. That therefore the *Contraction*, or in other Words, the CONVULSION of a Muscle, and so the *Motions* of it, whether quicker

quicker, or slower, must be produced by one, or other of these two Ways, viz. either, 1. by an augmented Influx of Fluid into the Vessels, which compose it. Or, 2. by a *deficient* Influx of Fluid into its antagonist Muscle.

§. 390. It is acknowledged, that *Convulsions*, or involuntary Motions may be produced in Bodies, where there is no *Excess*, nor *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the Fluids ; as it happens, when a Person who has his proper Quantity, is tickled : but the *Tickling* occasions either a greater Influx of Fluid into the Muscles contracted ; or a deficient Influx into the Muscles relaxed : and if *acrid* Particles can produce Convulsions, it must be in the same Manner as *Tickling* does it : but *acrid* Particles, when brought to Contact with the Extremities of any Nerves excite Pain, and not Convulsions.

§. 391. *Obs.* 16. That therefore all morbid *Contractions*, or Convulsions of the Muscles, and all *Relaxations* of them, and all involuntary Motions of them must proceed either, 1. From REPLETION : that is, too great a Quantity of the animal Fluids. Or, 2. From DEPLETION : that is, too little a Quantity of them.

§. 392. This Theory, which is grounded on Facts, corresponds with the Sentiments of *Hippocrates*, who says, Σπασμὸς γίνεται ἢ ὑπὸ πληρώσεως, ἢ κενώσεως· ἔτω δὲ καὶ λυγμὸς. That is *Convulsions* proceed either from Repletion, or Depletion, as do likewise the Hiccoughs.

§. 393. *Obs.* 17. That there is Reason to think those *morbid* Contractions, and Relaxations, and involuntary Motions of the Muscles result from *Repletion*, which happen in *plethorick* Bodies.

§. 394. The curative Indications in such Cases (§. 393.) are here considered.

§. 395.



§. 395. *Obs.* 18. That the morbid Contractions, and Relaxations, and involuntary Motions of the Muscles, which happen in Bodies after great *Hæmorrhagies*, or other *quick*, and *excessive* Evacuations; or after a Fever, or any other Disease has greatly wasted, and diminished the animal Fluids, are occasioned by *Depletion*: that is, by deficient Influxes of Fluid into the Vessels of the Muscles affected.

§. 396. The curative Indications in convulsive Cases of this Sort (§. 395.) are here shewed.

§. 397. The proximate, or immediate Causes of the *nervous* Symptoms proposed to be considered, as I apprehend, appear evident from the foregoing Observations (§. 375. &c.)

§. 398. If it should be said are not the morbid Symptoms mention'd, (§. 372.) as *nervous*, properly *Symptoms* of the *Muscles*? are they not of Muscles contracted, when they should not be contracted? or of Muscles relaxed, and extended, when they should not be so? or of Muscles moved, when they should not be moved? or of Muscles in a fixed State without Motion, when they should not be so? and therefore should not those Symptoms be called *muscular*, rather than *nervous*?

§. 399. It may be replied that all Motions of the Muscles, the Subjects of voluntary Motions, are performed by Means of the NERVES from the *Cerebrum*: For these act in Consequence of the Determinations of a Man's Will; and those Acts of the Will are the Acts of his Spirit, or Soul, which some how act on the Nerves, that go off from the *Cerebrum* or greater Brain: but how they act upon the Nerves to produce the intended Motions; how the Will sometimes acteth the Nerves, which go to the right Hand, or to the left; and the Nerves that goes to this,  
or

or that Finger ; or to the Nerves, which go to the various other Parts of the Body : and sometimes impresses and influences only one, or two, or many Nerves at the same Time ; and to perform a great Variety of different Motions, I confess is beyond my Comprehension.

§. 400. These are Questions I am not able to answer, Mysteries, I cannot unfold.

§. 401. But it may be observed, that if a Nerve, which goes to any Muscle, be tied, or cut asunder, that Muscle is deprived of Motion, or rendered incapable of being moved by any Act of the Will, tho' all the sanguine Arteries, and Veins, and lymphatick Vessels, wherewith the Muscle is constructed remain unwounded.

§. 402. This demonstrates that the Nerves necessarily act, being acted upon by the Spirit, or Soul of a Man in the Production of all the *voluntary* Motions of the Muscles : and that they are either the efficient, or instrumental Causes of all the Contractions, and Motions of the Muscles.

§. 403. The Consideration of these Things may convince us, as to the *morbid Symptoms* to be discoursed on, that the MUSCLES under them are RECIPIENTS of morbid Effects ; and that the morbid State of the Muscles is derived partly from the Quantity of the *Blood*, and *Lymph*, being too much, or too little ; and partly, and more especially from the Nerves, some how acting upon them, or in them, when they should not do so ; Or, from the Nerves not acting, or not being acted, when they ought to be so. And the Consideration of these Things may satisfy us, that the morbid Symptoms contained in this last Class may fitly be called *nervous*.

### LECTURE XIII.



## LECTURE. XIII.

§. 404. WE are in the next Place to discourse on the *morbid Symptoms* of the NERVES, which have been enumerated for Consideration, (§. 372.) And, therefore,

§. 405. I. Of *Spasms*, or *Cramps*. What is meant by them.

§. 406. This *Symptom* (§. 405.) is more frequent under *chronical* Disorders, than in *acute* Diseases.

§. 407. The State of a MUSCLE under a *Spasm* is here considered: and likewise of its Cause, and the curative Indication.

§. 408. II. Of *Tremblings*, *Shiverings*, and *Shakings*; which are distinctly described; and how they are produced in the *Beginning of Fevers* is likewise shewed, and also the curative Indication.

§. 409. And some Remedies are specified as proper against these *Symptoms*, when they happen in the Beginning of Fevers.

§. 410. Of these *Symptoms* (§. 408.) when they occur after a Fever has been of some Days Continuance. Here is considered the different Causes of them, and their Signification, and curative Indications.

§. 411. Of these *Symptoms* (§. 408.) in *chronical* Distempers, and of the different Causes by which they may be produced: and how they may be known, and distinguished is shewed.

§. 412. III. Of the *Subsultus Tendinum*: that is, the *Leapings*, and *Startings* of the *Tendons*.

§. 413. Their Cause, Signification, and *curative* Indications, and the proper Sorts of Remedies are here considered.

§. 414.

§. 414. IV. Of *Convulsions*: These are described, their Causes, when they happen in *Infants* are here shewed, and likewise what are the suitable Remedies.

§. 415. The *Convulsions*, which happen in *acute* Diseases after they have continued several Days are here considered as to their Causes, and the proper Remedies.

§. 416. The *Convulsions* in the *Epilepsy*, and those in the *Catelepsy* described. They do not proceed from any Thing amiss in the *Cerebellum*, or lesser Brain; nor in the Nerves, which go from it; nor from any Thing *morbid* in the *vital* Organs: but from something amiss in the *common Sensory*, situated in the *greater Brain*; from some sudden Obstruction of the Nerves, which go off thence to all the Organs of the Senses, and to all the Muscles, which are the Subjects of *voluntary* Motions.

§. 417. What a Physician should inquire into, when his Patient is under Convulsions.

§. 418. The Reason why some *Convulsions* are attended with great Pain, and others are indolent.

§. 419. V. Of *Faintings*. These are described, and considered as to their Causes, curative Indication, and Remedies.

§. 420. VI. Of *hysterick Fits*. These are described, and considered as to their different Causes, curative Indications, and Remedies.

§. 421. VII. Of a *shivering Respiration*.

§. 422. VIII. Of a *Cough*.

§. 423. IX. Of the *Hiccough*. These (§. 421. &c.) likewise are considered as *nervous* Symptoms, with their Causes, curative Indications, and Remedies.



## LECTURE XIV.

§. 424. **T**HIS Lecture begins with a Summary of the several Things we shall have occasion to do, in the Course of our Practice, with the *medical Instruments*.

§. 425. And these Things (§. 424.) are distributed into three Classes correspondent to the three Classes of general Causes productive of Diseases. Therefore,

§. 426. I. We must sometimes make *Evacuation*, or use the medical Instruments called *Evacuants*: We must do so in all Distempers produced by, and depending on an *Excess* in the Quantity of any of the animal Fluids: more distinctly,

§. 427. 1. We are, in Diseases arising from an *Excess* in the Quantity of the *Blood*, to order Blood to be taken from the Patient, either by the *Lancet*, or by *Cupping*, or by *Leeches*, (§. 467. &c.)

§. 428. 2. We are, in Diseases produced by, and depending on an *Excess* in the Quantity of the *Lymph*, to make Evacuation by *Vomiting*, or by *Purgings*, or by *Urine*, or by *Sweating*, &c. (§. 481. &c.)

§. 429. 3. And in Diseases resulting from an *Excess* in the Quantity of *nervous Fluid*, we are to direct those Methods, and Medicines, which may lessen its Quantity, (§. 515.)

§. 430. II. We are, in all Distempers produced by, and depending on a *morbid Quality* of the *Blood*, to choose our Remedies out of some Class of *alterative Medicines*. This in general is what we should do. But as *morbid Qualities* are of two general Sorts, viz. those which produce *acute Diseases*, and those which bring on *chronical Distempers*, so we must endeavour to find out, which

which of the *morbid Qualities* is the producing Cause of the Disease; and accordingly choose our Remedies out of that Class of *Alterants*, which is proper to remove it.

§. 431. Thus (§. 430.) in *acute* Diseases.

§. 432. 1. If the morbid Quality be a *Spissitude* of the Blood, we are to prescribe Medicines of that Class of *Alterants*, which may attenuate the Blood, or render it thinner, §. 521. &c.

§. 433. 2. If it is a *viscid* Quality, then we are to order Medicines out of that Class, which has a Quality contrary to it, §. 523. &c.

§. 434. 3. If it be an *alkaline, dissolvent Quality*, that produced the Distemper, we are to choose our Remedies out of that Class of *Alterants*, which may render effete the dissolvent Particles, §. 525.

§. 435. 4. If it be a *specifick* morbid Quality introduced into the Blood by the infecting *Effluvia* of some contagious Disease, as of the *Small-Pox*, &c. we are to consider what other *morbid Qualities* are consequent thereupon, and then to choose our Remedies out of those *Alterants*, whose Nature is contrary to them, §. 527.

§. 436. And thus in *chronical* Distempers.

§. 437. 1. If the morbid Quality, which produced the Distemper be an *acid Acrimony*, we are to prescribe Medicines of that Quality which may destroy it, §. 530. &c.

§. 438. 2. If the morbid Cause be an *alkaline Acrimony*, we are to take our Remedies out of that Class of *Alterants*, which may remove it, §. 532.

§. 439. 3. If it be a *glutinous* Quality, we are to select our Remedies out of that Class of *alterative* Medicines, whose Quality is contrary to it, (§. 533.)

§. 440.



§. 440. 4. If it be a *pinguedinous*, or *oleaginous Quality*, we are to contrive our Remedies out of the Class of *saponaceous Medicines*, (§. 535.)

§. 441. 5. If it be a *scorbutick, saline Quality*, we are to take our Remedies out of that Class of *alterative Medicines*, which by Experience have been found effectual so to dissolve, and comminute the various Kinds of *scorbutic Salts*, as to cure the Diseases produced by them; (§. 536.)

§. 442. III. We are in all Diseases arising from *Deficiencies* in the Body to find out what the Deficiencies are; and to direct such *Restoratives* as are most likely to supply them: more particularly,

§. 443. 1. We are, when the *Quantity* of the animal Fluids is *deficient*, to advise those Things, which may increase it, (§. 548. 551.)

§. 444. 2. When the *vital Strength*, or the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries is deficient, and sunk below the Standard of Health, we are to prescribe such *cordial Medicines* as may increase, and restore it. (§. 549. 553.)

§. 445. 3. When the Cohesion of the component Parts of the Vessels is too little, we are to direct those Remedies, which may increase it. (§. 549. 556.) Now I may observe that the Physician, for the Recovery of every Patient he may be called to, whatever be the Distemper, will have Occasion to do *one*, or more of the PARTICULARS recited, (§. 425, &c.) that is, in general, he will be obliged to make some *Evacuation* from the Body; or to *alter* some *Quality* in it; or to *restore* or add something to it, that is wanting; one or other of these singly, or conjunctly: and it is proper in the next Place to consider the Means by which

those several Intentions may be accomplished. Therefore,

§. 446. IV. The *fourth* Thing proposed to be done in the Course of these Lectures is to treat on *medical INSTRUMENTS*, or of the various Sorts of Remedies proper to be used for the Cure of Diseases by doing this, or that Thing recited (§. 426. *ad* §. 445.) as this or that Case may require, with an Account of a sufficient Number of *Medicines*, and their *Effects*, together with *RULES* for the right Use of them.

§. 447. Of the Benefit of *Pharmacy*, and *Chemistry* in preparing the various Parts of the *Materia medica* for medicinal Uses.

§. 448. The *medical Instruments*, or Remedies may be considered both as to the *Forms* of them, and as to the *Materials* of which they are made.

§. 449. I. Of the *FORMS* of the *medical Instruments*, or of the Remedies contrived for the Cure of Diseases. These are divided into two Sorts, viz. *internal*, and *external*.

§. 450. I. Of the *Forms* of *internal Medicines*, which are either *liquid*, or *solid*.

§. 451. 1. Of the *Forms* of *liquid, internal Medicines*. Particularly of the following, viz.

1. *Haustus*, or *Draught*.
2. *Julepum*, or *Julep*.
3. *Mixtura*, or *Mixture*.
4. *Apozema*, or *Apozeme*.
5. *Infusio*, an *Infusion*.
6. *Emulsio*, an *Emulsion*.
7. *Succi*, or *Juices*.
8. *Aqua stillatitia simplices*, simple distilled Waters.
9. *Aqua stillatitia spirituosæ*, strong distilled Waters.
10. *Tinctura spirituosæ*, spirituous Tinctures.
11. *Spiritus*,



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11. *Spiritus*, or *Spirits*.
12. *Tincturæ vinosæ*, five *Vina medicata*, medicated Wines.
13. *Syrupus*, a *Syrup*.
14. *Oxymel*.
15. *Linētus*, five *Ecligma*, a *Lambative*.
16. *Balsams*.
17. *Oils* by Expression, and *Oils* by Distillation.

§. 452. The Uses of these several Forms (§. 451.) are considered, with Directions about the Preparations, and Exhibition of them.

§. 453. II. Of the Forms of solid internal Medicines. Particularly of the following, viz.

1. *Pulvis*, a *Powder*.
2. *Bolus*, a *Bole*.
3. *Electarium*, an *Electuary*.
4. *Pilulæ*, *Pills*.
5. *Tabellæ*, five *Trochisci*, *Lozenges*, or *Troches*.

§. 454. The various Uses of these Forms of Medicines (§. 453.) are shewed with Directions for the Compositions of them.

§. 455. II. Of those medical Instruments, or Remedies, which are for external Use in the Practice of Physick. These may be divided into two Sorts, viz. 1. *General*, which may be applied to any, or many Parts of the Body. 2. *Particular*, which are appropriated to some particular Part of the Body.

§. 456. I. Of the general external Remedies, the chief of which are the following, viz.

1. *Epithema*, an *Epitheme*,
2. *Fomentum*, a *Foment*.
3. *Semicupium*, five *Infessus*, a *half Bath*.
4. *Vaporarium*, a *Vapory*.

§. 457. These (§. 456.) are distinctly described, and the Manner of preparing them, with an Account of their various Uses.

§. 458. 5. The *Balneum*, or *Bath* for the whole Body. Here is shewn. 1. In what Cases Bathing in *fresh Water warm* may be useful, and in what it is improper.

§. 459. 2. In what Cases Bathing in *fresh Water cold* may be beneficial, and in what it will prove hurtful.

§. 460. 3. In what Cases Bathing in the *Sea*, or in *salt Water* may prove advantageous.

## LECTURE XV.

§. 461. **W**E proceed now to some other Forms of *external Remedies* of the *general Kind*, particularly the following, viz.

6. *Sudatorium*, by which we mean a *hot Room* to procure Sweat, such as we have in our *Bagnios*.

7. *Olea*, *Oils*, and their various Sorts for *external Use*.

8. *Linimentum*, a *Liniment*.

9. *Unguentum*, an *Ointment*.

10. *Ceratum*, a *Cerecloth*.

11. *Emplastrum*, an *Emplaster*.

12. *Cataplasma*, a *Cataplasma*, or *Pultice*.

13. *Sinapismus*, a *Sinapism*.

14. *Dropax*, five *Dropacismus*, a *Dropacism*.

15. *Vesicatorium*, a *Vesicatory*, or *Blistering Medicine*.

16. *Sacculi medicinales*, vel potius *Culcitrie medicinales*, *medicated Quilts*.

17. *Injectiones medicinales*, *medicinal Liquors* for *Injection*.

18. *Fontanella*, *Issues*, or *Setons*.

§. 462. These (§. 461.) are considered, as to their various *Uses* and *Compositions*, &c.

§. 463. II. Of *external Medicines* appropriated to *particular Parts* of the *Body*: the chief of which are the following, viz.

1. *Cucur-*



1. *Cucupha*, or a medicated Cap for the Head.
  2. *Oxyrbodium*, for the Head.
  3. *Frontale*, a Frontale for the Forehead.
  4. *Collyrium*, a Medicine for the Eyes.
  5. *Gargarismus*, five *Gargarisma*, a Gargarism for the Mouth.
  6. *Apophlegmatismus*, or a Masticatory.
  7. *Dentriticium*, a Dentrifice for the Teeth.
  8. *Errhinum*, a Medicine for the Nostrils.
  9. *Plarmicum*, five *Sternutatorium*, a sneezing Medicine.
  10. *Suffimentum*, five *Suffitus*, a Suffiment, or Fumigation.
  11. *Suppositorium*, or a Suppository for the Rectum Intestinum.
  12. *Pessarium*, a Pessary pro Vagina Uteri.
  13. *Enema*, a Glyster.
- §. 464. These (§. 463.) are explained, and considered as to their several Uses, and Compositions.

## LECTURE XVI.

§. 465. II. **O**F the MATERIALS of the medical Instruments. These are divided into three Classes, viz.

I. *Evacuants*.

II. *Alterants*, and

III. *Restoratives*.

§. 466. I. OF EVACUANTS, which may be distributed into three Classes, viz. 1. Those by which the Quantity of the Blood may be lessen'd. 2. Those which may abate the Quantity of the Lymph. And 3. Those which may render the Quantity of the nervous Fluid less.

69 *Propositions about Bleeding. Lect. XVI.*

§. 467. I. Of those *medical Instruments* by which the *Quantity of the Blood* may be diminished. These are the *Lancet*, the *Scarificator with Cupping Glasses*, and *Leeches*.

§. 468. The difference between taking away *Blood* by the *Lancet*, and by *Cupping* is here considered.

§. 469. And that *Cupping* is a Sort of *Arteriotomy*. Then,

§. 470. The Taking away *Blood* by *Leeches* is considered, and in what Cases it is the most proper Remedy.

§. 471. DIRECTIONS about taking away *Blood* by *Leeches* are here given.

§. 472. Of the Importance of not taking away more *Blood* than is necessary to reduce the *Quantity of it* to the *Standard of Health*.

§. 473. Some *Propositions* relating to the diminishing the *Quantity of the Blood* deserving Consideration, viz.

§. 474. Prop. 1. That it is generally improper to take away *Blood* from Persons whose *Fibres and Vessels* are lax, and their *Flesh* loose, and flabby.

The Reasons of this Proposition.

§. 475. Prop. 2. That fat People suffer more than lean, by an improper Bleeding.

The Reasons of this Observation.

§. 476. Prop. 3. That, if, in Consequence of Taking away *Blood*, the Patient finds his *Strength* sensibly abated, the *Bleeding* has done Harm, and must not be repeated.

§. 477. The Diminution of his *Strength* is a plain Proof that the *Evacuation* was improper.

§. 478. Prop. 5. That, if, in Consequence of Taking away *Blood*, the *Pulse* becomes quicker, than



than in the Time of Health, the Bleeding has done Harm, and must not be repeated.

The Truth of this Proposition (§. 478.) is here evinced.

§. 479. Prop. 6. That, if, in Consequence of Taking away Blood, the Body becomes too cool; that is cooler than in the Time of Health, the Bleeding has done Harm, and must not be repeated.

§. 480. Prop. 7. That the more watery, and poor the Blood is, the more improper it will be to take away Blood.

§. 481. Prop. 8. That Taking away Blood from Persons habitually chilly, or too cool is improper.

§. 482. II. Of those Evacuants by which the Quantity of the Lymph may be lessened.

These are of various Sorts, *e. g.*

I. *Emetics*, which force an Evacuation of lymphatick Humours by Vomiting.

II. *Catharticks*, which increase the Evacuation through the Intestines, and the Number of the Stools.

III. *Diureticks*, which produce an Increase of the Quantity of the Urine.

IV. *Sudorificks*, which procure Sweats.

V. *Epispasticks*, or *Vesicatories*, which raise, and separate the *Epidermis* from the *Cutis*, and occasion an Evacuation of *Lymph*, with some of the *nervous Fluid*.

VI. *Sternutatories*, which provoke Sneezings, and force a Discharge of *Mucus*, and lymphatick Humours from the Nostrils.

VII. *Expectorants*, which promote an Evacuation of lymphatick Humours from the Lungs by Spitting.

VIII. *Salivants*, which bring on a Spitting by procuring a more copious Evacuation of Humours, through the salival Glands into the Mouth.

IX. *Fontanells*, or *Issues* and *Setons*, which are artificial *Ulcers*, for procuring, and maintaining a continual Discharge of Humours from the Blood, thro' the Vessels, which terminate in them.

§. 482. I. Of *Emeticks*.

Here we consider a sufficient Variety of vomiting Medicines, and their Doses for *Children*, and *adult* Persons.

§. 483. And likewise shew the *Effects* of the Operation of emetick Medicines, and in what Cases the Use of this Sort of *Evacuants* is *improper*, and when it may prove beneficial.

§. 484. II. Of *Catharticks*.

Here a great Variety of *Purging* Medicines with their Qualities are taken into Consideration; and the proper Doses of them for *Children*, and *adult* Bodies are shewed.

§. 485. The Effects also of the Operation of *Purging* Medicines are described; and the *Impropriety* of prescribing them is evinced, when a *Revulsion* from the exterior *Superficies* of the Body may be of ill Consequence; as in *eruptive* Fevers, during the Time of the Eruption: and when the Blood is too *spissid*, or has a *viscid* Quality: and when there is *no Excess* in the Quantity of the Lymph: and likewise that *no Purging* Medicines should be advised in the Beginning of Fevers.

§. 486. III. Of *Diureticks*.

Here the Advantages of the natural Excretion by the Kidneys are noted; and the Effects of an *Excess*, and of a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of the Urine are related.

§. 487. And likewise when it is *improper* to endeavour an Increase of the Urine, and in what Cases it may prove beneficial to order *diuretick* Remedies.



§. 488. And then the Way to augment the Evacuation by the Kidneys is shewed, and a Class of *diuretick* Medicines proposed to Consideration, as fit to be used in the Practice of Physick.

## LECTURE XVII.

§. 489. IV. **O**F SUDORIFICKS, that is Medicines, which procure *Sweat*.

§. 490. SWEATING, altho it is not a daily, natural Evacuation, yet is one Way by which the Quantity of the lymphatick Humours may be diminished.

§. 491. The Effects of this Evacuation are distinctly considered: And from them are deduced the following Rules, viz.

§. 492. *Rule 1. Not to promote Sweating when the Quantity of the Lymph is not too great:* Because this Evacuation will then render the Quantity of a principal Fluid of the Body less than it ought to be.

§. 493. Hence it appears that it is a Matter of Importance, that those who practice Physick be well acquainted with those *Signs*, which discover when there is too much, or too little *Lymph*, and that the Quantity of it is not more nor less than it ought to be.

§. 494. *Rule 2. Not to promote Sweating, when the Blood is too thick, or the animal Fluids have a viscid Quality:* because this Evacuation in such Cases will increase the morbid Quality.

§. 495. *Rule 3. Not to endeavour to procure Sweating by hot stimulating Sudorificks in ardent or inflammatory Fevers.*

§. 496. *Rule 4. That Sweating may be properly promoted, when the Quantity of the Lymph exceeds the Standard of Health, and is not viscid.*

§. 497.

§. 497. *Rule 5. That Sudorificks are generally proper Remedies, in chronical Diseases, when the animal Fluids are too thin.*

§. 498. *Rule 6. That in Fevers, wherein the animal Fluids are too thin, without colligative Evacuations, it is generally proper to promote Sweating.*

§. 499. And SWEATING must always be considered as one Way to diminish the Quantity of the *Lymph*, when that is excessive.

§. 500. And here we take into Consideration.

1. The *Time* proper for Endeavouring to procure Sweating.

2. The *Means* fit to be used for procuring this Evacuation. And as to the Use of the Means, two general *Rules* are laid down, viz.

§. 501. *Rule 1. That, if the Pulse is low, and feeble, and the vital Heat rather too little, then to prescribe such warm sudorifick Medicines, as may strengthen the Action of the vital Organs, raise the Pulse, and increase the vital Heat, and at the same Time, attenuate the animal Fluids.*

§. 502. *Rule 2. That if the Pulse is quick, and strong, and the Heat of the Body intensely great, then to procure Sweat, (instead of Alexipharmicks, and hot Sudorificks) order refrigerating, dissolvent Medicines, and temperate Attenuants of an acid, or nitrous Quality, which may abate the Force, and Quickness of the Pulse, and the Heat of the Body; and may attenuate the Blood, and relax the Vessels.*

§. 503. 3. We then consider the *Materials* proper for Compounding sudorifick Medicines, which are distributed into two Sorts, viz.

§. 504. 1. *Warm Sudorificks*: Here we give a Class of simple Medicines of this Denomination, and add to it a sufficient Number of compound Sudorificks from our new *Pharmacopœia*.

§. 505.



§. 505. 2. *Cool Sudorificks*: And here we specify some proper Ingredients, and give some suitable Formulas of *refrigerating, sudorific Medicines*.

§. 506. V. Of *Epispasticks, or Vesicatories*: Here it is observed, that by the Application of these Remedies, some Evacuation of the Lymph may be obtained; but that generally the Quantity discharged by this Means is so little, as to render it a trifling Remedy to the Intention we are now treating on.

§. 507. But here we shew in what Cases the Use of Vesicatories is proper, and may prove beneficial; and when they ought not to be advised.

§. 508. VI. Of *Sternutatories*: These procure some Evacuation of *lymphatick Humours*; on which Account we mention them among the *Evacuants*, tho' as to lessening the Quantity of the Lymph they are but an indifferent Remedy.

§. 509. Yet in some Distempers may be of signal Service; and these are shewed.

§. 510. VII. Of *Expectorants*: Here it is shewn, when they are wanted, and then several *Formula's* of Medicines of this Sort are laid down.

§. 511. VIII. Of *Salivants, or Medicines*, which bring on a *Spitting* by procuring a more copious Evacuation of Humours thro' the salival Glands into the Mouth.

§. 512. Medicines for this Purpose (§. 511.) may be made up in the Form of *Gargarisms*, and of *Masticatories*.

§. 513. Of *mercurial Medicaments* for this Intention, (§. 511.) Some Thoughts are here communicated concerning the Method of curing Diseases by a *Salivation*: and that all *venereal*, and other Diseases, produced by, and depending on a *wrong Quality* of the animal Fluids, may be cured by other *Alterants* without it.

§. 514. IX. Of *Fontanells, or Issues, and Setons*.

§ 515.

§. 515. III. Of those *Evacuants* which render the Quantity of the *nervous* Fluid less. Here it is observed, that a Diminution of the usual Quantity of Aliments, with an Increase of bodily Labour, will diminish the *nervous*, as well as the other Fluids of the Body.

§. 516. But there are Medicines proper to promote the Evacuation of the *nervous* Fluid, and some of those are mentioned, and considered.

§. 517. II. Of ALTERANTS. This Class of *medical Instruments*, contains those Parts of the *Materia Medica*, out of which may be compounded suitable Medicines for Removing from the animal Fluids any of the *morbid Qualities* incidental to them, and which are the productive Causes of most Diseases.

§. 518. The *Materials* for compounding *alterative* Medicines may be distributed into as many *Classes*, as there are different *morbid Qualities* to be altered, and removed.

§. 519. And as the *morbid Qualities* incidental to the animal Fluids were divided into two Sorts, viz. 1. Those, which produce *acute* Diseases, and 2. Those, which bring on *chronical* Distempers, so we shall divide these *Alterants* into suitable *Classes*. And therefore,

§. 520. I. Of ALTERANTS proper for Removing the *morbid Qualities*, which produce *acute* Diseases. Particularly,

§. 521. 1. Of *Alterants* proper to remove the *Spissitude*, or too great Thickness of the Blood, and reduce it to its natural and healthy Thinness.

§. 522. Here is given a *Class* of suitable Medicines; to which is added a sufficient Number of such as are adapted to take off that *Rigidity* of the muscular Fibres and of the animal Vessels, which generally is concomitant with the *Spissitude* of the Blood.

§. 523.



§. 523. 2. Of the *Alterants* proper to remove the *viscid* Quality productive of *acute* Diseases. These are of three Sorts.

1. *Acid Alterants*.

2. *Alcaline Alterants*.

3. *Neutral saline Alterants*.

§. 524. Here a sufficient Number of these Remedies (§. 523.) are considered, and the Manner of making *neutral saline* Medicines is shewed.

§. 525. 3. Of *Alterants* fit for Removing the *alcaline, dissolvent, acrimonious* Quality of the Blood subsisting in divers Sorts of Fevers.

§. 526. Here a Class of such Medicines is given.

§. 527. 4. Of *Alterants* proper in Respect to *specifick*, morbid Qualities, produced by the infectious *Effluvia* of contagious Distempers, and the Manner of compounding them.

§. 528. 5. Of managing *Alterants* in Regard to *complex* Fevers.

§. 529. II. Of *ALTERANTS* for removing the *morbid* Qualities, which bring on *chronical* Distempers. Particularly,

§. 530. 1. Of *Alterants* for abolishing the *acid Acrimony*, which subsists, as the productive Cause in some *chronical* Diseases.

§. 531. Here a Variety of suitable Remedies are specified.

§. 532. 2. Of *Alterants* proper to free the animal Fluids from the *alcaline Acrimony* productive of *chronical* Diseases. And here Medicines suitable to this Intention are specified, and considered.

§. 533. 3. Of *Alterants* adapted to destroy that *glutinous* Quality of the animal Fluids which produces divers *chronical* Distempers.

§. 534. And here a sufficient Variety of suitable *alterative* Medicines is recommended.

§. 535.

§. 535. 4. Of *Alterants* for Removing a *pinguedinous*, or *oleagenious* Quality from the Blood.

Here a Variety of proper *alterative* Medicines are considered.

§. 536. 5. Of *Alterants* to remove any *scorbutick*, *saline* Quality from the Blood, subsisting as, the productive Cause of any *chronical* Distemper.

§. 537. A Variety of suitable Remedies is here proposed, which have been found very effectual in Experience.

## L E C T U R E XVIII.

§. 538. III. **T**HE last Class of *medical Instruments*, or of Remedies for Curing Diseases, comprehends all those, I call *RESTORATIVES*, on the Account of their being needful to supply somewhat that is *deficient*, or wanting in the Body.

§. 539. Here is shewed, that there are various incidental Occasions for Physicians to direct *Restoratives* for their Patients; and that they are wanted in the following Cases, *e. g.*

§. 540. 1. In *acute* Diseases; when, by their Continuance, the Quantity of the *Blood*, *Lymph*, and *nervous* Fluid, becomes less than it ought to be.

§. 541. 2. In *chronical* Distempers, after the Appetite has for a while been lost, or greatly abated, so that Aliments have not been taken in Quantities sufficient to repair the daily Waste of the animal Fluids, and Solids.

§. 542. 3. After Loosing great Quantities of Blood from Wounds, or by spontaneous *Hæmorrhagies*.

§. 543. Here some suitable Remedies are recommended.

§. 544.



§. 544. 4. After large, and repeated *Evacuations* of any Kind from Bodies, not *plethorick*: whether those *Evacuations* were spontaneous, or procured by Medicines indiscreetly given to the Patient.

§. 545. 5. They are wanted, whenever there is a *Deficiency* in the Strength of the *vital* Organs, and in the *contractile* Force of the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels.

§. 546. 6. They are wanted after long, and great Fatigues of every Kind.

§. 547. RESTORATIVES we distribute into three Classes, viz.

§. 548. 1. Those by which the *Quantity* of the Blood, and other animal Fluids, and the Bulk of the muscular Fibres, and of the animal Vessels may be recovered to the Standard of Health.

§. 549. 2. Those by which the *Force* of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, diminished by Sicknefs or any other Cause, may be restored to the healthful Standard.

§. 550. 3. Those by which the natural, balsamic *Consistence* of the Blood, and the *Cohesion* of the component Parts of the *Solids* may be restored to their healthy State. These relate to the *Qualities*, as the first Sort of *Restoratives* does to the *Quantities* of the animal Fluids, and Solids.

§. 551. I. Of those *Restoratives*, which contribute to recover the *Quantity* of the animal Fluids, and the Bulk of the Solids to their healthful State.

§. 552. The Remedies, that is, *Aliments* suitable to this Intention, are here distinctly considered.

§. 553. II. Of those *Restoratives* by which the *Force* of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries (when sunk below the Standard of Health) may be recovered; and the natural, free, and lively Motion of the Fluids may be restored.

§. 554.

§. 554. For this Intention MATERIALS are selected from the Classes denominated *Cardiacks*, *Cephalicks*, *Carminatives*, and *Hystericks*.

§. 555. Here a great Variety not only of proper Simples but likewise of artificial Remedies are recommended.

§. 556. III. Of those *Restoratives* by which the natural, balsamic *Consistence* of the Blood, and the Cohesion of the component Parts of the *Solids* may be restored to their healthful State.

§. 557. For this Intention three Sorts of Remedies are conducive, viz.

1. Those, which may remove any Remaining *Acrimony* from the animal Fluids. Some of these are specified.

§. 558. 2. Those, which deterge the Vessels. And some of the principal of this Sort are selected.

§. 559. 3. Those, which bring the component Parts of the Solids to cohere more closely together.

§. 560. And a sufficient Number of this Kind of Remedies are propounded.

§. 561. V. Of the several DISEASES incidental to human Bodies, which make the *fifth* Part of our System.

§. 562. THESE (§. 561.) we divide into three general *Classes*, viz.

I. The Diseases which happen to *adult* Persons of both Sexes.

II. The Diseases of *Infants*, and *Children*.

III. The Diseases peculiar to *female* Bodies.

§. 563. I. Of Diseases common to *adult* Persons of both Sexes. These we distribute into two Sorts, viz.

1. The *internal*, in which the internal Parts of the Body are principally affected.

2. The *external*, when some pustulary *Eruptions*, or Spots, or Inflammation, or Tumour, or Ulcers happen on the exterior Superficies of the Body.

§. 564.



§. 464. I. Of *internal* Diseases: which may be divided into two *Classes*, viz. 1. The *acute*, which are attended with Danger, and come to a Period, or finish their Course in a few Days, as many Fevers; or in about three, or four Weeks, as the *Confluent Small Pox*, &c.

2. The *chronical*, which continue a long Time; subsisting many Months, or Years, as the *Scurvy*, *Gout*, *Melancholy*, &c.

§. 465. I. Of *acute* Diseases: the chief of which are *Fevers*, *Asthmas*, the *Bilious Cholick*, *Hysterick Cholick*, the *Iliac Passion*, *Cholera Morbus*, the *Apoplexy*, *Lethargy*, *Fits of the Stone*, and *Suppressions of Urine*.

§. 566. I. Of *FEVERS*. These are described.

§. 567. All *Fevers* are produced either, 1. by *inspissating* Causes, which render the Consistence of the Blood too thick, and it's Flowing difficult thro' the minutest Vessels. Or,

§. 568. 2. By *dissolvent* Causes producing an *alkaline*, *acrimonious* Quality into the Blood, and other Fluids of the Body rendering them too *thin*. And,

§. 569. 3. Fevers are sometimes produced by both these Sorts of Causes (§. 567. 568.) in some Combination, which therefore may be called *complex* Fevers.

§. 570. All Fevers arise from, and depend upon some wrong Quality in the animal Fluids.

§. 571. I. Of *Fevers* produced by *inspissating* Causes. And it must be observed that the Effect of the inspissating Causes, is either, 1. A *Spissitude*, and too great Thickness in the Consistence of the Blood. Or,

§. 572. 2. A *viscid* Quality of the animal Fluids, which is a very frequent immediate Cause of Fevers. Or,

§. 573. 3. Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, or too big to be excreted till they are

sufficiently comminuted; as in most *eruptive* Fevers propagated by Infection.

§. 574. And it must be noted, that even in Fevers produced by infectious *Effluvia*, there are not only Particles often formed too bulky for an easy Circulation, but a *viscid* Quality is likewise often soon introduced into the Blood, as in the *Small Pox*. Whence it is very manifest, that in all Sorts of Fevers produced by *inspissating* Causes, the *curative* Indication is the same, viz. to *attenuate* the Blood, and render it *thinner*, and remove the *viscid* Quality: and in *eruptive* Fevers, when the infecting *Effluvia* by attracting, or being attracted by Parts of the Blood form Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, and Excretion, Endeavours must be used to comminute such bulky Particles.

§. 575. This is the *CARDINAL POINT*, or the chief Thing to be kept in View, and pursued with the greatest Diligence.

§. 576. And from the Consideration hereof may appear the Reasonableness, and Importance of the following *negative RULES*, if I may so call them, viz.

§. 577. *Rule 1.* That when there is no Excess in the Quantity of the *Blood*, *Bleeding* the Patient in Fevers is *improper*, and should not be advised: Because in such Cases it renders the Blood less in Quantity than it ought to be, diminishes the vital Strength, and introduces one of the three general Causes of Distempers into Existence.

§. 578. *Rule 2.* That, if there is no Excess in the Quantity of the *Lymph*, *vomiting* Medicines in Fevers are *improper*, and should not be prescribed. Because they are *Evacuants*, and not of that Sort of Medicines, which is wanted to remove morbid Qualities.

§. 579.



§. 579. Rule 3. That *Purgings* Medicines in Fevers are *improper*, when the Consistence of the Blood is too thick, and when there is a *viscid* Quality in the animal Fluids; Because they are *Evacuants*, and not the proper *Alteratives*; and because by their Operation they carry off the thinnest Parts of the lymphatick Fluid, diminish it's Quantity, when it ought not to be diminished, and only tend to increase the morbid Quality. It was one of the *Rules*, or Instructions of *Hippocrates*, to attenuate the animal Fluids, to render the Humours thin, and easy to flow through the intestinal Passages, before we purge our Patients, as appears from his Words, viz. τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅτε ἂν τις βέλνται καθαίρειν, ἕνεκα ποίειν. *vid.* Hippocrat. *Aphor.* Sect. II. *Aphor.* 9.

§. 580. Rule 4. That *hot* stimulating *Sudorificks* are *improper* in Fevers produced by *in-spissating* Causes; whether they produce *Sweat*, or not.

§. 581. 1. They are *improper* if they produce *Sweat*, because thereby the thinner Parts of the *Lymph* will be evacuated, and the Thickness, or *viscid* Quality of the animal Fluids be increased, and the Case of the Patient rendered worse, and his recovery at least more slow.

§. 582. And, 2. If such Medicines should *not* procure *Sweat*, they will certainly increase the Motion, and Heat of the Blood, and heighten the Fever: and therefore they should not be advised.

§. 583. I can with Truth affirm, that Fevers produced by *in-spissating* Causes, may be happily cured by proper *Alterants*, without *Bleeding*, without *Vomiting*, without *Purgings*, and without prescribing *hot* *Sudorificks*.

§. 584. FEVERS from *inspissating* Causes may be distributed into three general *Classes*, viz.

1. *Intermittents*.

2. *Remittents*.

3. *Continual*.

§. 585. I. OF INTERMITTING FEVERS. These are either,

1. *Quartans*. Or,

2. *Tertians*. Or.

3. *Quotidians*.

§. 586. These (§. 585.) are considered as to their different Natures, immediate productive Causes, and as to the proper Medicines for the Cure of them, which in my Practice have been found most effectual.

## LECTURE XIX.

§. 587. II. **O**F REMITTING FEVERS from *inspissating* Causes. These are described: The Reason, or Causes of the *Remissions*, with the proper Methods, and Medicines for the Cure of them are considered, and shewed.

§. 588. III. OF CONTINUAL FEVERS from *inspissating* Causes. These are divided into two Species, viz. 1. Ardent, and 2. Inflammatory.

§. 589. I. Of *Ardent Fevers*: How these may be known, and distinguished from other Fevers is shewed; together with the productive Causes of them, the curative Indications, and the Medicines proper for removing them.

§. 590. II. Of *Inflammatory Fevers*. These may be distributed into two *Classes*, viz. 1. *General*, in which many Parts of the Body are, in a special Manner, the Seat of the Inflammation: such are the *Small Pox*, the *Measles*, and the *Scarlet Fever*; &c.

§. 591.



§. 591. 2. *Particular*, in which some one Part is only, or chiefly inflamed.

§. 592. 1. Of the *General Inflammatory Fevers*: but in order to have right Ideas of these Diseases, it is necessary to know what an *Inflammation* is, and from what *Signs*, we may conclude, that this Symptom subsists in any Fever.

§. 593. These Things (§. 592.) therefore are explained, and the productive Causes of Inflammations, and the several different Ways in which they terminate are considered.

§. 594. *GENERAL Inflammatory Fevers* (§. 592.) may be divided into two Kinds, viz, 1. The *Non-eruptive*, and 2. The *Eruptive*.

§. 595. 1. Of the *Non-eruptive Inflammatory Fevers*.

§. 596. Of this Sort are the *rheumatick Fevers*.

§. 597. These (§. 596.) are described, and the Vessels, which are the Seat of the Inflammation, and the Manner in which the *rheumatick Pains* are excited is explained.

§. 598. And how these Fevers are distinguished from others is shewed.

§. 599. 2. Of *Eruptive Fevers*, which are another *Species* of the general Kind (§. 594.) whose *symptomatical* Inflammations are commonly produced on the exterior Superficies of the Body.

§. 600. The several *Species* of *Eruptive Fevers* seem to be produced by Sorts of Particles of Matter specifically different from each other: because each Sort of the *morbifick* Particles produces it's own Fever, e. g. *variolous* Particles produce not the Measles, but the *Small Pox*; and so the *morbillous* Produce not the small Pox, but the *Measles*.

§. 601. The principal ERUPTIVE FEVERS are the following, viz.

1. The Scarlet Fever. vid. §. 336.
2. The Measles. §. 341.
3. The Small Pox. §. 346.
4. The Chicken Pox. §. 348.
5. The Spotted Fever. §. 338. 339.
6. The Miliary Fever. §. 343. and,
7. The Erysipelas. §. 349.

§. 602. How each of these Kinds of Fevers may be known, and distinguished from the others, has been shewn in foregoing Lectures, and proper and effectual Medicines with the Divine Blessing for the Cure of them will be declared in a proper Place.

§. 603. II. Of Particular Inflammatory Fevers. These are manifold, and may be as various as there are different Parts of the Body capable of being inflamed. But they are all to be cured by the same Sorts of Remedies, viz. by such alterative Medicines, as may remove the morbid Qualities of the Blood, which produced them, and on which they depend.

§. 604. The chief of them are the following, viz. 1. The PHRENITIS, or the phrenzy Fever.

§. 605. 2. The QUINSY, or the Fever, which produces an Inflammation, and Tumour of the internal Parts of the Throat, as the Pharynx, the Larynx, &c.

§. 606. 3. The PERIPNEUMONY, or the Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the sanguine, and lymphatic Arteries of one, or both Lobes of the Lungs.

§. 607. 4. The PLEURISY, or the Fever, which produces an Inflammation of one Part, or other of the Membrane called the Pleura.

§. 608. These Fevers, (§. 605. to 607.) are described with an Account of the Signs by which each



each Sort may be known, and distinguished from all others.

§. 609. And as the *Pleuritis* is commonly distinguished into two Sorts, viz. *vera*, et *notba*. So Remarks are made on this Distinction, with an Account of the real Difference between them, and shewing that they should rather be denominated the *simplex*, and the *complex* Pleurisy.

§. 610. 5. Of the PARAPHRENITIS, or that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the Diaphragm. This is described with it's distinguishing Symptoms: and it is shewed, in other particular inflammatory Fevers, how to know which is the Part inflamed.

§. 611. But it is observed, that whatever be the particular Part, which becomes inflamed in Consequence of the Fever, whether it be any of those already mentioned, or the *Stomach*, or the *Intestines*, or the *Mesentery*, or the *Pancreas*, or the *Liver*, or the *Spleen*, or the *Kidneys*, or the *Bladder*, or any other Part, yet still the curative Indication is the same, viz. to alter, and remove the *viscid*, or *acrimonious* Quality of the animal Fluids, and to comminute any Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, and Excretion.

§. 612. And here divers MEDICINES are communicated, which in Experience have proved effectual for the Cure of the various Sorts of Fevers produced by *inspissating* Causes.

§. 613. II. Of FEVERS produced by *dissolvent* Causes.

§. 614. Here the *dissolvent* Causes are described, and how they act in the Blood is explained.

§. 615. That Fevers resulting from them (§. 613.) may properly be called *putrid*.

§. 616. Of the *Symptoms* of these Fevers (§. 615.) and the *Signs* by which they may be known, and distinguished from Fevers brought on by *inspissating* Causes.

§. 617. PUTRID FEVERS distributed into two *Classes*, viz. 1. The Milder. And, 2. the Malignant.

§. 618. The *curative* Indication in these Fevers (§. 615.) is to alter the Figure, and Quality of the *dissolvent* Particles, to *inspissate* the Blood, and remove the *Laxity* of the Vessels.

§. 619. Here a sufficient Number of proper *alterative* Medicines are enumerated.

§. 620. III. Of COMPLEX FEVERS, and their various Species, with an Account of the proper Management of Persons under them, &c.

§. 621. II. Of the *Asthma*, as an acute Distemper. This is described, and its Causes explained; and suitable, effectual Remedies, found so in an happy Experience are here communicated. *Alterative* Medicines effectual, without *Bleeding*, and without *Purging*.

§. 622. III. Of the *Bilious Cholick*. This is described with it's Symptoms, and Causes.

§. 623. The *curative* Indication is to remove the *Obstructions*, which produced the Pains; and to alter the *morbid* Quality of the Blood, which occasioned the Obstructions.

§. 624. Here a Method of Cure, and *Medicines*, which have proved successful are communicated.

## L E C T U R E XX.

§. 625. IV. **O**F the *Hysteric Cholick*, This is described, with an Account of proper Remedies.

§. 626. V. Of the *Iliac Passion*,

§. 627,



§. 627. VI. Of the *Cholera Morbus*.

§. 628. VII. Of the *Apoplexy*.

§. 629. VIII. Of the *Lethargy*.

§. 630. IX. Of *Fits* of the *Stone*.

§. 631. X. Of a *Suppression* of *Urine*.

§. 632. These Diseases (§. 625. to 631.) are treated on as to their Causes, and curative Indications, with an Account of proper, and effectual Medicines for the Cure of most of them.

§. 633. II. Of CHRONICAL DISEASES. These are divided into four Classes, viz.

1. Those of the *Head*.

2. Those of the *Thorax*, or *Chest*.

3. Those of the *Abdomen*. And,

4. Those of the *Limbs*.

§. 634. I. The first Class contains the *chronical Diseases* of the *HEAD*. And the chief of these are the following, viz.

§. 635. 1. *Pains* of the *Head*, which are either *external*, or *internal*: How these may be distinguished, and known, one Sort from the other, is shewn.

§. 636. The *internal Pains* of the *Head* are divided into four Sorts, viz.

1. *Cephalæa*, which is a continual, stubborn Pain of the whole *Head*.

2. *Hemicrania*, which is a Pain of one Half of the *Head*.

3. *Cephalalgia*, which in general may signify any Pain of the *Head*; but when the Word is used specially, it denotes any recent Pain.

4. *Μονοπλήγια*, which signifies the Pain only of some one Part of the *Head*.

THESE *Pains* are considered as to their productive Causes, curative Indications, and proper Remedies.

§. 637. 2. The *Vertigo*, in which Disease the Images of the Objects of Sight have a Sort of circular Motion, or Turning round.

§. 638. 3. The *Pervigilium*. or continual Wakefulness.

§. 639. 4. *Somnolentia nimia*, or a too great Sleepiness.

§. 640. 5. *Coma vigil*, or a strong Inclination to sleep, without a Capacity of sleeping.

§. 641. 6. *Coma somnolentum*, or such a continual Sleeping; as that, if the Person is awaked, he presently falls asleep again.

§. 642. 7. *Carus* or that profound Sleep, which is attended with a sudden Abolition of the Senses, a Deprivation of all voluntary Motions, and an acute Fever.

§. 643. 8. *Paralysis*, or the Loss of Motion in the Part, or Parts affected, which become flaccid.

§. 644. There are reckoned three *Species* of the Palsy, viz.

1. *Paraplegia*, which is, when both Sides of the Body, or when all the Muscles below the Head, are *paralytically* affected, and immoveable.

2. *Hemiplegia*, which is, when only one Side of the Body is paralytical.

3. *Particularis*, which is, when one Limb, or this, or that particular Part only is affected.

§. 645. 9. *Epilepsia*, the *Epilepsy*, or that sudden, and universal *Convulsion* of the whole Body, which makes a Man, without any Warning, to fall; and is attended for a while with an Abolition of all his Senses, and of all voluntary Motions.

§. 646. 10. *Catalepsis*, the *Catalepsy*, or that universal *Convulsion*, under which the Body, and its Limbs remain in the same Postures, or State in



in which they were seiz'd, and without Sense, and incapable of voluntary Motions.

§. 647. 11. *Melancholia*, or *Melancholly*.

§. 648. These Distempers (§. 635. ad 647.) are considered, as to their Causes, curative Indications, and proper Remedies; with an Account of Methods, and Medicines, which the *Author* has found most effectual in Removing them.

## L E C T U R E XXI.

§. 649. 12. **O**F the *Mania*, or *Madness*.

§. 650. 13. **O**F *Deafness*.

§. 651. 14. Of the *Gutta Serena*, or the Loss of Sight without any apparent Fault in the Eyes.

§. 652. 15. Of *Hoarseness*.

§. 653. 16. Of the *Apthæ* in the Mouth.

§. 654. 17. Of the *Aphonia*, or Loss of the Capacity of Speaking.

§. 655. These *chronical* Diseases of the *Head* (§. 649. ad 654.) are distinctly considered as to their Causes, and curative Indications: and proper Remedies and Medicines, which in Experience have been found successful, are related.

§. 656. II. Of the *chronical Diseases* affecting the *THORAX*: The chief of which are the following, viz.

§. 657. 1. The *Cough*.

§. 658. 2. The *Asthma*.

§. 659. 3. The *Phthisis*.

§. 660. 4. *Ulcers* of the *Lungs*.

§. 661. 5. The *Hæmoptoe*, or *Spitting of Blood*.

§. 662. 6. The *Empyema*, or Collection of *purulent Matter* in the Cavity of the *Thorax*.

§. 663. Here the *Vomica Pulmonum* is explained and considered.

§. 664.

§. 664. 7. The *Palpitation* of the *Heart*.

§. 665. 8. The *Hydrops Pectoris*, or *Dropfy* of the *Thorax*. These Diseases (§. 657. &c.) are considered as to their Causes, curative Indications, and proper Remedies.

§. 666. III. Of the *chronical Distempers* of the *ABDOMEN*: The principal of these are the following, viz.

§. 667. 1. *Singultus*, or the *Hiccoughs*.

§. 668. 2. The *Cardialgia*, or *Heart-burn*.

§. 669. 3. *Nausea*, and *Vomiting*.

§. 670. 4. *Inappetentia*, or the *Loss of Appetite* to Food.

§. 671. 5. *Pains in the Stomach*.

§. 672. 6. *Worms* in the *Stomach*, or *Intestines*.

§. 673. 7. *Pica*, five *Citta*, or a *depraved Appetite*.

§. 674. Here the *LONGINGS* of a *Woman* with *Child* are taken into Consideration.

§. 675. 8. *Cynodes Orexis*, five *Appetitus Caninus*, or *Dog-like Appetite*.

§. 676. 9. The *Cholera Morbus*. This has been considered among the *acute Diseases* §. 627.

§. 677. 10. *Icterus*, or the *Jaundice*.

§. 678. 11. *Costiveness*. This was considered among the *Symptoms*, as to its Causes, curative Indications, and proper Remedies, §. 244.

§. 679. 12. *Lienteria*, or the *Lientery*, which is that *Flux* of the *Bowels* in which the *Aliments*, not changed, or not digested, are evacuated commonly *with Pain*, &c.

§. 680. 13. *Celiaca Passio*, or that *Flux* of the *Bowels* by which the *Aliments* in the *Form* of *Chyle* are evacuated.

§. 681. 14. *Diarrhæa*, which is that *Flux* of the *Bowels* in which *excrementitious*, *serous*, and *pituitous*



*tuitous* Humours are evacuated without Blood, or purulent Matter.

§. 682. 15. *Dysenteria*, which is that Flux of the Bowels in which Blood, and *purulent* Matter mixed with the *Mucus* of the Intestines, and other Humours are evacuated.

§. 683. These Distempers (§. 667. ad 682.) are considered as to their Causes, curative Indications, and proper Remedies: and Methods, and Medicines which in Experience have been found effectual for the Cure of them are communicated.

## LECTURE XXII.

§. 684. 16. **O**F the *Tenesmus*, which is an uneasy Stimulation to go to Stool, when at the same Time, little, or nothing is evacuated.

§. 685. 17. The *involuntary Discharge* of the Stools.

§. 686. 18. The *insensible Discharge* of the Stools. These two (§. 685. 686.) Diseases being *Symptoms* of other Diseases were treated on among the Symptoms, §. 252. 253.

§. 687. 19. *Hæmorrhoidum Fluxus*, or the Bleeding Piles.

§. 688. *Hæmorrhoides cæcæ*, Tumours called the blind Piles, are here considered.

§. 689. 20. *Diabetes, et Diarrhæa Renum*, the *Diabetes*, and *Looseness* of the Kidneys.

§. 690. 21. *Urina cruenta*, or bloody Urine.

§. 691. 22. *Mictus purulentus*, or purulent Urine.

§. 692. 23. *Mictus Pilaris*, Urine with Appearances in it like Hairs, or Threads.

§. 693.

§. 693. 24. *Iscuria*, or a *Suppression* of Urine. This was considered among the *acute* Diseases §. 631.

§. 694. 25. *Stranguria*, the *Strangury*, or the Discharge of Urine by Drops, commonly with Pain, and Heat, and a continual Urging to make Water.

§. 695. 26. *Dysuria*, a *Dysury*, or a painful Difficulty in making Water, whether the Quantity of it is more, or less.

§. 696. 27. *Urinæ Incontinentia*, or an *Incontinence* of Urine, when Persons cannot retain their Water, but it comes away from them in Time of Sleep.

§. 697. 28. The *involuntary* Evacuation of Urine in *acute* Diseases.

§. 698. 29. The *insensible* Evacuation of Urine in *acute* Diseases. These two Particulars (§. 697. 698.) were considered among the Symptoms, §. 235. 236.

§. 699. 30. *Hydrops*, or the Extravasation and Collection of a *watery* Humour in some Part of the Body.

§. 700. The various Kinds of this (§. 699.) Distemper are taken into Consideration.

§. 701. 31. *Gonorrhœa Venerea*.

§. 702. These Distempers (§. 684. to 701.) are distinctly treated on, as to their Causes, Symptoms, and curative Indications: and likewise proper Remedies, and experienced, effectual Methods and Medicines for the Cure of them are related.

§. 703. IV. Of the *chronical* Distempers of the LIMBS. The chief of which are the following, viz.

§. 704. 1. The *Leucoplegmatia*, or an *œdematus* Swelling of the Limbs.

§. 705.



§. 705. 2. The *Anasarca*, or a more watery Swelling of them: the Difference between this and the former (§. 704.) described.

§. 706. 3. *Rheumatick Pains*.

§. 707. 4. *Arthritick*, or *gouty Pains*.

§. 708. 5. *Sciatick Pains*.

§. 709. 6. An *Atrophy*, or the Wasting, and Loss of the Flesh without a Cough, or other morbid Symptoms of the *Thorax*.

§. 710. 7. A fixed *Contraction* of any particular Part of the Body.

§. 711. These Distempers (§. 704. ad 710.) are considered, with an Account of Methods, and Medicines, in Experience found effectual for the Cure of them.

## LECTURE XXIII.

§. 712. II. **O**F EXTERNAL DISEASES common to *adult* Persons of both Sexes. The chief of these are the following, viz.

§. 713. 1. The *Optahmia*, or *Inflammation* of the *Eyes*.

§. 714. 2. The *Epiphora*, or *Flux of Humours* to the *Eyes*.

§. 715. 3. *Spots*, *Specks*, or *Films* on the *Eyes*.

§. 716. 4. The *Swelling* of the *Eye-lids*.

§. 717. 5. *Bleeding at the Nose*.

§. 718. 6. The *Herpes*, or *Tetter*.

§. 719. 7. *Pruritus*, or the *Itch*.

§. 720. 8. *Psoa*, or a *saline Humour*, excreted by the cutaneous Vessels, raising *Scabs*, and corroding the *Epidermis* into Bran-like *Scales*.

§. 721. 9. *Impetigo*.

§. 722. 10. *Lepa*, or the *Leprosy*.

§. 723. 11. *Hydroa*, or small watery Pustules;

§. 724.

§. 724. 12. *Burns.*

§. 725. 13. *Pernio, a Kibe, or Chilblain.*

§. 726. 14. *Scrophula, five Struma, the King's Evil.*

§. 727. 15. *Schirrus.*

§. 728. 16. *Cancer.*

§. 729. These *external Diseases* (§. 713. ad 728.) are distinctly considered as to the Causes, curative Indications, and the Nature of their proper Remedies, with an Account of such as have proved effectual.

§. 730. 17. The *Alopecia, or Falling off of the Hair.* The Causes of this Disease, are explained, and effectual Remedies for its Cure related in some suitable *Histories*; and useful Inferences are deduced from the Success of those Remedies.

§. 731. 18. Of a *Strain, or Sprain.* Here the State of the Parts affected is shewed, with the curative Indications; and a *new Method* of Cure grounded on *Reason, and Experience* is proposed; by which the Parts strained may be recovered to their natural State, and Strength in fewer Days, than others have been Weeks in Recovering by Resting the strained Part, and Disuse of its Motions.

§. 732. 19. Of *Contusions. or Bruises, internal and external,* the curative Indications are shewed, with an Account of *Medicines*, which in Experience have been found effectual for Removing the Effects of them.

§. 733. 20. Of *Ulcers* from *internal Causes*: The Nature of those Causes is explained with an Account of the *curative* Indications, and of proper and effectual Methods, and Medicines for the Healing them.

§. 734. Of *external Ulcers,* and the various Methods, and Remedies proper for the Cure of them.

§. 735.



Lect. XXIII. *Diseases of Infants and Children.* 87

§. 735. 21. Of *Mortifications*, which include a *Gangrene*, and a *Sphacelus*.

§. 736. 22. *Prolapsus Ani*, Falling out of the *Fundament*.

§. 737. 23. *Prolapsus Uteri*, Falling down of the *Womb*.

§. 738. These external Diseases (§. 735. ad 737.) are distinctly considered; as to their Causes, curative Indications, and Remedies effectual for the Cure of them.

§. 739. I. Of the DISEASES of INFANTS and Children. The most frequent, and chief of these are the following, viz.

§. 740. 1. The too long Retention of the *Meconium*, or *Fæces alvinæ*, after the Birth of the Infant.

§. 741. 2. The *Apt hæ*.

§. 742. 3. The *Gripes*.

§. 743. 4. A *Looseness*, and watery *Gripes*.

§. 744. 5. *Excoriations*.

§. 745. 6. *Costiveness*.

§. 746. 7. *Vomitings*.

§. 747. 8. *Surfiets*.

§. 748. 9. The *Cough*.

§. 749. 10. The *Hooping Cough*.

§. 750. 11. The *Phthisis*, and *hectic* Fever.

§. 751. 12. *Worms*.

§. 752. 13. The *Rickets*.

§. 753. 14. *Convulsions*.

§. 754. 15. *Epileptic Fits*.

§. 755. 16. *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*.

§. 756. 17. The *Hydrocephalus*, or watery *Head*.

§. 757. 18. *Alopecia*. This was considered in §. 730.

§. 758. 19. The *Pernio*, *Kibe*, or *Chilblain*. This also has been considered already, §. 725.

88 *Diseases peculiar to female Bodies.* Lect. XXIV.

§. 759. 20. *Incontinence of Urine, or Pissing a Bed.* This was considered §. 696.

§. 760. 21. *Of Fevers.*

§. 761. 22. *Of their cutaneous Diseases.*

§. 762. *These Diseases of Infants, and Children, (§. 740. &c.) are distinctly considered, and proper Methods of Managements, and effectual Remedies for the Cure of them are communicated.*

L E C T U R E XXIV.

§. 763. III. **O**F DISEASES peculiar to *female Bodies.* These are divided into three Classes, viz.

1. Those, which female Bodies are subject to before Marriage.

2. Those, which happen to them in the Time of Pregnancy.

3. Those, which befall Women in Childbed.

§. 764. I. *Of DISEASES peculiar to female Bodies before Marriage.* The chief of these are the following, viz.

§. 765. 1. *Chlorosis, five Morbus Virgineus, and which some call Icterus albus, the white Jaundice.*

§. 766. 2. *The Want of the Menses in Bodies of a due Age for Having them.*

§. 767. 3. *The Suppression of the Menses in those, who for a While have had them.*

§. 768. 4. *Hysterick Affections.*

§. 769. 5. *The immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

§. 770. 6. *The Fluor albus, or white Flux.*

§. 771. *These Diseases (§. 765. &c.) are distinctly considered, as to their Causes, curative Indications, with an Account of proper, and effectual Remedies.*

§. 772.



Lect. XXIV. Of Diseases peculiar to Women. 89

§. 772. II. Of DISEASES happening to Women during *Pregnancy*. The most frequent of which are the following, viz.

§. 773. 1. *Vomitings*.

§. 774. 2. *Catarrhs*, and *Coughs*.

§. 775. 3. The *Swelling* of the *Feet*, and *Legs*.

§. 776. 4. A *Looseness*.

§. 777. These *Diseases* (§. 733. &c.) are distinctly considered with an Account of proper Remedies.

§. 778. 5. Of the *Danger* of *ABORTION*. Here is shewed from what Causes this *Danger* arises, with an Account of Medicines, which in Experience have proved effectual to remove it.

§. 779. BUT *Bleeding*, or Taking away Blood from a Woman with Child is very *improper*, as will appear, if a few Things be considered, viz.

§. 780. 1. That altho the Quantity of *Blood* evacuated monthly, from Women in Health, be different from different Women, yet their monthly Quantity, does not usually exceed *five*, *six*, or *seven* Ounces at a mean Computation.

§. 781. 2. That during ten lunar Months the total Quantity of Blood discharged from a Woman, at the Computation of seven Ounces *per Mensem*, does not exceed seventy Ounces, or four Pounds, and six Ounces.

§. 782. 3. That almost every Particle of Matter of which the Child, at the Time of its Birth, and of which the *Placenta*, and the Membranes, involving the Child, viz. the *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantoides*, and the umbilical Vessels consist, did subsist in the Mother's *arterial* Blood before they were secreted from it.

§. 783. 4. That the Weight of the Child, of the *Placenta*, involving Membranes, and umbilical Vessels, at the Time of the Birth, does much exceed

90 *Of Diseases peculiar to Women. Lect. XXIV.*  
the Weight of the Quantity of the Blood usually  
evacuated from the Mother in ten lunar Months.

The Truth of this Observation is confirmed by  
the Account I received in the following Letter  
from Mr. *Phillipson*, an ingenious *Surgeon*, and  
*Man-midwife*, whom I had desired to get me the  
Weight of some new born Children, and of the  
*Placenta*, &c.

To Dr. L O B B.

S I R,

“ I have according to your Desire weighed a  
“ Child, and *Placenta* soon after Delivery : the  
“ Child weighed *sixteen Pounds*, and *seven Ounces*,  
“ which is a large Child, but have seen some  
“ larger ; and the *Placenta* weighed *one Pound*,  
“ *four Ounces* with the umbilical Chord.”

Aug. 8, 1747  
*Bishopsgate-street.*

I remain, &c.

John Phillipson.

§. 784. 5. That hence (§. 783.) it is, Women  
so frequently grow thinner in their Faces, and  
Bodies in the Time of their Pregnancy.

§. 785. 6. That it is evident from these Con-  
siderations (§. 760. &c.) that a Woman never  
wants Blood in any Time of her Life, so much as  
during her Pregnancy : and consequently, that it  
is very *improper* to take away Blood from a  
Woman with Child.

§. 786. 7. It should likewise be observed,  
that as the Quantity of the Blood in a Woman  
with Child is never more than it ought to be,  
so the diminishing its Quantity must produce  
ill Effects, *e. g.*

§. 787. 1. It will certainly diminish the *vital*  
*Strength* of the Mother in Proportion to the  
Quantities



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Quantities of Blood taken from her; and enfeeble the Actions of her Heart and Arteries.

§. 788. 2. It will deprive the Child in a proportional Measure of its Nourishment, and Increase, and render it languid, and weak.

§. 789. There is not a more certain Way to procure *Abortion*, and bring Diseases on a Woman with Child, than a frequent, and copious Taking away Blood from her.

§. 790. It was the Observation of HIPPOCRATES, that a *Woman with Child, if she is blooded, miscarries, and the sooner, the larger the Fetus is.* His Words are, *Γυνή ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα φλεβοτομηθεῖσα ἐκπύρρῃσκει· καὶ μᾶλλον εἰ μᾶλλον ἐν τῷ ἐμβρυον.* *Hip. Aphor. Sect. 5. Aph. 31.*

§. 791. And it deserves Consideration, that young Women, who have their full Quantity of Blood, their Flesh firm, their Bodies strong, and agile, and enur'd to Exercise, and Labour, in the Times of their Pregnancy, scarce ever suffer *Abortion*; except by some violent Occasion, as a Fall, &c. and that the Women, most subject to miscarry, are those of a tender Constitution, lax Muscles, a feeble Pulse, and who have too little Blood.

§. 792. And hence (§. 787. &c.) it appears, that *Taking away Blood* from a Woman, who is with Child, is not only improper, but has a pernicious Tendency.

§. 793. III. Of the Diseases incidental to Women in *Childbed*. The chief of these are the following, viz. 1. *Floodings.*

§. 794. 2. *After-Pains.*

§. 795. 3. *The Lochia deficient.*

§. 796. 4. *The Lochia immoderate.*

§. 797. 5. *Prolapsus Uteri.*

§. 798. 6. *Milk-Fevers.*

§. 799. 7. *A Looseness.*

§. 800. 8. A *Phrenzy*.

§. 801. 9. *Acute Diseases in Childbed*, e. g. The Small Pox, &c. how to be managed.

§. 802. These Diseases (§. 793. &c.) are distinctly considered as to their Causes, and curative Indications, with an Account of Remedies effectual for the Cure of them.

§. 803. VI. The SIXTH Thing proposed to be done in these *Lectures* is the Giving such DIRECTIONS for *Examining* the Patient, as may conduce to a right Notion of his Distemper; which therefore are exhibited in the next Place.

§. 804. VII. The last THING proposed is to consider some proper *Ways* of Compounding Medicines, with *Rules* about Prescribing for *adult Persons, Children, and Infants*; which therefore is done, as the concluding Part of this Course of *Lectures*.

## A N

## ADDRESS to the GENTLEMEN

Who attended the foregoing

## COURSES of these LECTURES.

GENTLEMEN,

§. 805. **I** Hope it appears to you, from what has been delivered in the foregoing *Lectures*, that Diseases are produced, either,

1. By an *Excess* in the Quantity of the Fluids in the Body. Or,
2. By some *wrong Quality* of them. Or,
3. By a *Deficiency* in them: By one, or other of these, singly, or in some Combination.

§. 806,



§. 806. And, in just Consequence of these Truths, I apprehend it is manifest,

1. That Diseases produced by *Excess* in the Quantity of the Fluids of the Body are to be cured by proper *Evacuation*.

2. That Diseases, which arise from a *wrong Quality* of them, are to be cured by suitable *Alterants*.

3. That the Diseases, which result from *Deficiencies* are to be healed by proper *Restoratives*.

4. That Diseases, which are the Effects of *combined Causes*, are to be cured by *combined Remedies*.

§. 807. I have, I hope to your Satisfaction, shewn you, that all Fevers, and most *chronical* Distempers, and all *cutaneous* Diseases are produced by some *wrong Quality* of the animal Fluids; and that suitable *alterative* Medicines are the proper Remedies for the Cure of them.

§. 808.- And I can assure you from *Experience* thro' the Course of many Years Practice, that all these Diseases, some few only excepted, may, with the Blessing of God, be happily cured without *Bleeding*, without *Vomiting*, and without *Purging*: and by those *alterative* Medicines, and Methods of Management, which I have communicated to you.

§. 809. That *Colds*, *Catarrhs*, and *Coughs* may likewise be cured without the *Evacuations* mentioned (§. 808.) will appear from the *Histories* of such Cases related in my *2d Volume on Fevers*.

§. 810. And I do with Truth affirm that all *Painful* Distempers may be cured without those *Evacuations* (§. 808.) when their is no *Excess* in the Quantity of the animal Fluids.

§. 811. This (§. 810.) I think sufficiently appears from the many *Histories* related in my *Treatise on Painful Distempers*.

§. 812. And from those *Histories*, (§. 811.) I apprehend it is also manifest, that *Pains* may be removed, and *Painful Diseases* cured without *Laudanum*, or other *Opiates*.

§. 813. The *ARGUMENTS* used by the *ancient*, and *modern PHYSICIANS* for *Bleeding*, I have distinctly considered in the 10th *Chapter* of the Second Edition of my *Treatise on the Small Pox*; and there shewed, that they are insufficient to justify the *Taking away Blood* from Persons, who have not too much, or who have too little Blood.

§. 814. And in the *Histories* related in the Second Part of that *Treatise*, (§. 813.) you may find Instances almost of every *Symptom*, urged as a Reason for *Bleeding*, happily removed without it.

§. 815. And as to every *Symptom*, and *Disease*, which may be well cured without *Bleeding*, I think it cannot be truly said, that *Bleeding* the Patient is a necessary Remedy.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,

THEOPHILUS LOBE



The following *Letter* was published in the *Daily Advertiser* of *Thursday May 29, 1746*, and now corrected, reprinted, and enlarged, *with the Hope it will prove useful to some, who may have Occasion for the Cautions contained in it.*

## A

LETTER shewing what is the proper Preparation of Persons for Inoculation, and for having the Small Pox favourably in the natural Way.

## To the PUBLICK.

§. 1. **S**OME Persons having died of the SMALL POX, received by *Inoculation*, has inclined me to publish the following Remarks relating to a proper PREPARATION of the Body for that Distemper, viz.

§. 2. I. THAT the Blood of those, who have the *Confluent*, or some of the highest Degrees of the *Distinct Small Pox*, is generally very *fiery*, and *acrimonious*.

§. 3. II. THAT, if the animal Fluids can be freed, or preserved from the *fiery*, and *acrimonious Qualities*, which are essentially necessary to a dangerous Sort, or Degree of the *Small Pox*, then may a dangerous Sort, or Degree of it with the Blessing of God be prevented.

§. 4. III. THAT as a *Siziness*, and *Acrimony* of the Blood are *morbid Qualities*, so the proper Remedies to remove, or prevent them, and to prepare

prepare Persons for having the *Small Pox* favourably are suitable *alterative* Medicines.

§. 5. THE Methods of *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, or otherwise of Lessening the Quantity of the animal Fluids, have nothing to do in the Case now under our Consideration.

§. 6. BODIES, that have *too much* Blood, need to be let Blood on that Account; and where other of the animal Fluids exceed the healthy *Quantity*, other Evacuations may be made.

§. 7. BUT artificial, forced *Evacuations* are foreign to the Intention of Preserving Life, and Health in Bodies, where the Quantity of the animal Fluids does not exceed the Standard of Health, and where only some *morbid Qualities* are to be removed, or prevented.

§. 8. IV. THAT in Bodies, whose Fluids do not in Quantity exceed the Standard of Health, the Diminishing the Quantity of them by *Bleeding*, *Purging*, &c. will necessarily render their Quantity, and the vital Strength, and the animal Secretions less than they ought to be; and may bring on those very *morbid Qualities* (§. 4.) which should be prevented, if possible.

§. 9. AND, therefore, the Making such *Evacuations* from Persons whose Fluids are not too much in Quantity, is a *Sad Preparation* of them for *Inoculation*, or having the *Small Pox* in the natural Way: and can only tend to occasion a worse Sort of the Distemper than otherwise they would have, and if they take the Infection and fall sick of it, will in all Probability render their Recovery more doubtful.

§. 10. V. THAT there are *Medicines*, not only proper, but which in Experience have been most happily effectual (without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*) to prevent the *morbid Qualities* mention'd, (§. 4.) and to preserve Persons from Falling sick of  
of



of the *Small Pox*, though they have been much in the Steam of it, and received large Quantities of the variolous *Effluvia* into their Bodies with their Breath, and by other Inlets.

§. 11. I have in my *Treatise on the Small Pox* related some *Histories* which support this Assertion, (§. 10.) Particularly the following, viz.

## HISTORY I.

§. 12. ON January 17, 1729-30, I prescribed for a Man, aged about fifty-one Years, on the Occasion that the *Small Pox* was in his Family, and that he never had it.

§. 13. His House and the Rooms of it were small. He had two Children, and a Neice, who lay sick of the Distemper at the same Time, in two Beds in a little Room below Stairs, about thirteen Feet long, and eleven Feet wide, which opened into the Kitchen, a Room (not much larger) where the Family daily liv'd. One of the Children had the Distemper favourably; but the other two, had each of 'em, a Multitude of Pustules. It was above three Weeks before the Scabs were off from one of 'em, and above a Month before the other was clear.

§. 14. This Man (§. 12.) was often every Day in the Room with them, and assisting to them: But altho thro' the Course of the Distemper in his House, he liv'd in the variolous Steam, or in the midst of the infectious *Effluvia*, yet he escaped having it, thro' the Blessing of God on the Medicines I prescribed for him. Vide my *Treatise on the Small Pox*, Edit. 2. Part 1. §. 581.

## HISTORY II.

## HISTORY II.

§. 15. THE same Day (§. 12.) I prescribed for *George*, the eldest Son of the fore-mention'd Person (§. 12.) a young Man, about eighteen Years of Age. He left the House, lodged, and dieted at a Neighbours, for fear of taking the *Small Pox*, but yet came daily to the Shop, and work'd with his Father, (a Black-Smith) who wore the same Cloaths, in which he attended the Sick; and the Children, as soon as they could go about, before the *Scabs* were off, went often into the Shop, and were with their Father, and Brother; and yet he escaped the Distemper, God blessing my Prescription for him. Vid. *ibid.* §. 583.

§. 16. One Thing should be observed, viz. that altho' this Man (§. 12.) and his Son, escaped the *Small Pox*, yet a Neighbour, who came one Evening into the Blacksmith's Kitchen on some Business with him, while the Children lay sick in the next Room, and were in the Period of *Eruption*, in a few Days after fell sick of the Distemper, and died.

## HISTORY III.

§. 17. ANOTHER Man (on *Monday* the 12th of *April*, 1731) desired my Advice to prepare him for the *Small Pox*, because he never had it, and apprehended himself in great Danger of it; his eldest Son (a Youth about sixteen Years of Age) having been taken ill of it the *Tuesday* before, and he had been much with him from the Time of his Sick'ning, and had lain with him the *Friday Night*, and kept him, who was in a breathing *Sweat*, a considerable Time in his Arms, (he being very *delirious*) to prevent his getting out of Bed.

§. 18. This Man (§. 17.) gave his Son the Medicines ordered for him, and assisted him the



two following Days, till after the *Eruption* was pretty far advanced; which made him much afraid he should have the Distemper.

§. 19. He was a very fat Man, of a fair Complexion, and aged about forty-one Years. I prescribed for him, he took the Medicines as directed, and God blessed them, so that he escaped the Distemper, and never has had it since. Vid. ib. §. 586.

§. 20. Now if the Circumstances related (§. 17. 18.) be considered, I believe it will be acknowledged, that much less *Infection* has produced the *Small Pox* in Multitudes of People.

## HISTORY IV.

§. 21. MY Advice was the next Day desired for the Mother of the Youth (§. 17.) fore-mention'd, who never had the *Small Pox*, and now apprehended herself in Danger of receiving it.

§. 22. SHE was a Woman of a tender Constitution, aged thirty-five Years; and then gave suck to her Child, seventeen Weeks old.

§. 23. SHE had been very assisting to her Son thro' his Sickness, till the Beginning of the third Day of the *Eruption*: She attended, and helped him in his Vomitings, and in giving him his Suppings: She helped him, in getting out, and into his Bed, as Occasion required, and in putting the Bed-Cloths often in order about him, and such usual Offices as are performed for a sick Person.

§. 24. I prescribed for her eight Doses of Powder, (vid. ib. §. 591.) which she took according to Direction, but would not have them repeated, yet escaped the Distemper, tho' very many

100 *Of preparing Persons for the Small Pox.*

many much less among the variolous *Effluvia* have catch'd it.

§. 25. Dr. BOERHAAVE in his publick Lectures in the Years 1732, and 1733, referred to these Histories (§. 12. to §. 24.) as Facts, proving that the *Small Pox* may be cured without producing any Eruption; as I have been assured by an ingenious Physician, viz. Dr. SAMUEL DANIELL of Yeovill in Somersetshire, who then studied Physick under that Professor, and wrote in Short Hand, what he delivered to his Pupils.

*Account* §. 26. Dr. DANIEL in a Letter to me dated Yeovill, Dec. 8, 1733, gives the following, of what Dr. Boerhaave said relating to my Book on the *Small Pox*, viz.

“ In the Year 1732, Dr. Boerhaave in his  
 “ Comments on Sect. 1392 of his practical *Apb-*  
 “ *orisms*, after having said, that the Method  
 “ he there proposed for the Cure of the *Small*  
 “ *Pox*, was heretofore universally condemned,  
 “ thus proceeded. *Tandem in Britannii ortus est*  
 “ *Vir clarus, qui scripsit de hoc Morbo, (Variolis).*  
 “ *Dedit ille Exempla multorum secundum hanc Me-*  
 “ *thodum sanatorum, nempe per Æthiopem Mine-*  
 “ *ralem, &c. qui hoc modo fuerant tractati, quam-*  
 “ *vis inter ægros versati, tamen non inficiebantur,*  
 “ *saltem si fuerant infecti, Venenum non agebat.*”

“ In the Year 1733, in his Comments on the  
 “ same Section, he said, *Hic videte Librum in*  
 “ *Octavo nuper in Angliâ editum, tot Observationi-*  
 “ *bus ditatum: Auctor multa ibi dedit Exempla*  
 “ *VARIOLARUM, ut ita dicam, suffocatarum per*  
 “ *Æthiopem Mineralem, &c.*

§. 27. I am of the same Opinion with Dr. Boerhaave (§. 25.) not only from the good Effects of the Medicines related in those Histories,  
 but



but also from the Success God has been pleased to give to my Advices in many other Instances.

§. 28. *ÆTHIOPS MINERAL* is a principal Ingredient in all my Prescriptions preparatory for the *Small Pox*: but it's Doses, and the Times of taking them, and the joining other Things with it must be directed according to the Age, the Constitution, the Habit of the Body, and particular Symptoms of the Persons for whom it shall be ordered.

§. 29. Some useful Observations concerning *Æthiops Mineral* may be seen in my *Treatise on the Small Pox*, Part I. §. 593. &c.

§. 30. I have heard from several, that they have met with great Success in the Method I have recommended; which gives me a great Satisfaction. It is a pleasing Thought that God has made me an *Instrument* of Good to Mankind, and I am thankful to Him for so doing.

§. 31. In the Month of *March* last, I receiv'd a Letter from a *Clergyman*, a *Doctor of Divinity*, and a Gentleman of great Learning desiring my Advice, and after a Relation of his Disorders, he writes thus, viz.

§. 32. " I have read your *Book* on the  
" *Small Pox*, and having had that Distemper  
" last Summer in my Family, I tried your Pre-  
" scription of *Æthiops Mineral*.

§. 33. " It was brought to us by a Lad from  
" School. I had *two Maids*, and a *Man*, and  
" a *Grandaughter*, who never had it. One of  
" the Maids took it, and died, but had no  
" *Æthiops*.

§. 34. " The man 'scaped it by leaving the  
" House; but the other two continued in the  
" House, and took it, every Day twice, for  
" two, or three Weeks together, and during  
" that

“ that Time, my GRANDAUGHTER was seized  
 “ with a *Reaching* and *Head-ach* for one Day;  
 “ and that was all.

§. 35. “ But the MAID had the *Head-ach*,  
 “ and *Reaching*, and *Pains* in her *Back* for two  
 “ Days; and then they left her for ten Days:  
 “ and about the Change of the Moon the same  
 “ Symptoms returned for two Days, and went  
 “ off again, and she had no more of them, but  
 “ continues well, and I believe will have that  
 “ Distemper *no* more.

§. 36. “ Thus you see, Sir, by this, the Suc-  
 “ cess of your Discovery, and the Good you  
 “ have done to Mankind. I pray God bless your  
 “ Labours and reward you for them.” To  
 which I cannot but add *Amen*.

§. 37. I shall think my self much obliged to  
 any, who have found Benefit by the Things I have  
 published, and published with a sincere Aim at  
 the Good of others, if they will favour me with  
 an Account of it.

§. 38. In the *ninth Chapter* of my *Treatise on  
 the Small Pox*, (Edit. 2.) I have considered the  
 productive Cause of it; and shewed the *Probability*  
 of curing it, in the *febrile State*, or first Period of  
 it, so as to prevent the *Eruption* of *Pustules*, and  
 the other subsequent Periods; and consequently  
 those terrible *Symptoms*, which frequently happen  
 in them, and put an End to Life. vid. *Part. I.*  
 §. 562, &c.

§. 39. I have likewise, there proposed *Medicines*  
 and a *Method* of managing the Sick, by which, I  
 apprehend such *Cures* may, with the divine  
 Blessing, be accomplished. *ibid.* 603. &c.

§. 40. And if the Medicines I recommend  
 shall be duly given to Persons intended for *In-  
 oculation*, and they should afterwards be *inoculated*,  
 and none of them fall sick of the *Small Pox* by  
 Means



Means of the Inoculation, it will be a Demonstration of it. §. 38.

§. 41. I may add that they who shall be so preserved from the *Small Pox*, will have no Reason to expect it afterwards.

§. 42. THE *Small Pox*, was very rife, and very mortal in this City, when I put the foregoing Observations (§. 2. to §. 10.) into some of the *News Papers*, and I did it from an Apprehension they might be of Service to prevent the Use of improper *preparatory* Methods, which may be of ill Consequence to Persons, when they shall fall Sick of that *Disease*, whether in the natural Way, or by *Inoculation*.

§. 43. And to lead PARENTS into a right Notion of what Sort of Means is like to prove beneficial to their Children in *preparing* them for *Inoculation*.

§. 44. And for this Reason this Letter is communicated here to the Publick, by

THEOPHILUS LOBB,



**F I N I S.**

BOOKS published by Dr. LOBB.

And sold by James Buckland, at the Buck, in  
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1. **R**ATIONAL METHODS of curing Fevers, &c. together with a particular Account of the EFFECTS of artificial EVACUATIONS by *Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, &c.* with practical Rules deduced from them, shewing in what CASES they are *proper*, and in what they are improper.

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Leydæ 17<sup>1/2</sup> 33 HERMANNUS BOERHAAVE.

In English thus, viz.

I have read through a Book on the *Small Pox*, written in *English* by THEOPHILUS LOBB, *Doctor of Physick*, and *Fellow of the Royal Society*, and I approve of it ; for I found it full of true *Medical Knowledge*, and like to be very useful to *Mankind*.

Leyden, 12 July, }  
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